The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,306.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
——— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
——— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
——— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion ... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

Deaths.

SMITH—April 20th, at Barrackpore, Joseph Samuel Smith, Esq., late Secretary Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, aged 57 years.

CHURCHWARD—April 20th, at 3, Dhurrumtollah, William Churchward, of the India General Steam Navigation Company's service, of consumption, aged 29 years.

DARLEY—April 21st, at Ballygunge, of Typhoid Fever, Arthur Sanders Darley, son of Wm. F. Darley, Esq., Q. C., aged 22 years.

MADRAS.

Birth.

LOCKHART—April 20th, at Cannanore, the wife of Lieutenant William Eliott Lockhart, Royal Artillery, of a son.

Death.

RICKETTS—April 22nd, at Bangalore, Mary, the wife of E. G. Ricketts, Esq., Deputy Collector, aged 26 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay...	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah...	19th & 2nd	
„ Muscat...	8th	22nd	„ Koweit...	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas...	11th	25th	„ Bushire...	23rd	6th
„ Linga...	12th	26th	„ Linga...	23th	9th
„ Bahrein...	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas...	8th	11th
„ Bushire...	16th	30th	„ Muscat...	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah...	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay...	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander, A. Cottier, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	4	15
„ Carwar	3	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Galle			„ Tuticorin		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Madras	16	30	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, C. Day, will be despatched as above on 1st May, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla ... „	Sunday.	Calicut .. „	Sunday.
Goa ... „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar ... „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta ... „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore ... „	Tuesday.	Compta .. „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa ... „	Wednesday.
Calicut .. „	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. „	Thursday.
Beypore .. „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 5th May, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 2nd May, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class ...	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class ...	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class ...	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class ... £ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class ... 37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class ... 23 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE fine Screw Steam-ship "JOHN BRIGHT," which has already received a good deal of Cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports as early as practicable. For Freight or Passage apply to BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.

No. 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th April 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class ... £60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class ... £35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMUNA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched about 4th May.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers, B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 29th proximo.*)

THE fine new Iron Ship *Himalaya*, 1065 tons register, Victor Howes, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co, Agents of Ship *Himalaya*.

Bombay, 26th April 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN LAIDLAW SCOTT in our firm, ceased on the 31st December 1865. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1866.

LOST, on Malabar Hill, opposite the Governor's Gate, at about 2 P. M. on MONDAY, April 23rd, a Black NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, answers to the name of PONTO, has a white patch on chest and white feet. Whoever will bring the same on board the Ship *Rinaldo*, or to the Office of Messrs. BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE, will receive TEN RUPEES REWARD.

LOST, a RECEIPT, No. 1360 dated 4th September 1865, for FIVE SHARES of the Bombay Presidency Bank, in the name of BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, Watchmaker; Transfer of which has been stopped at the Bank.

No. 79 Meadow Street, Fort, 26th April 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, which was advertised to take place TODAY, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution of the Special General Meeting of the 23rd March, is POSTPONED until TUESDAY next, the 1st May, at 3 P. M., in consequence of no quorum having been formed.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th April 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Meadow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board, S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Registered Offices on TUESDAY the 8th May next, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of, confirming the proceedings of the Meeting held on the 6th instant; receiving the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1865; and proposing and passing any Resolutions that the Shareholders may think necessary for the welfare of the Association.

By order of the Directors, SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 28th April 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1¼ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board, VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fide* character of the same.

The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.

By order of the Committee, JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 29th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Alex. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the recognised rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guaran- "tee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Com- "missions sanctioned by the Chamber."

By order of the Committee, JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ... each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts ... „	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ... „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts ... „	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts ... „	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits ... „	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits ... „	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits ... „	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars ... per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians ... each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians ... „	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians ... „	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers ... „	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks ... per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ... „	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.		
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings ... each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves ... per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves ... „	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves ... „	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves ... „	3	12
The Universal Scarf ... each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring ... „	4	8
The Windsor Scarf ... „	2	12
The Derby Scarf ... „	4	8
The Diamond Scarf ... „	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator. Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.

N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—CONTRIBUTORS to "PUNCH IN INDIA," who desire their M.S.S. to appear in No. VII., are requested to send them in at once to the Office of this Paper. "PUNCH IN INDIA" will appear regularly on the first of each Month.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice Mr. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE, Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL, DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Bombay Press Company (Limited), held at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, this day it was resolved that Clause 16 of the Articles of Association, which enacts, "that ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a bonus amongst the Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued," be expunged. In compliance with Act XIX. of 1857, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Company will be held at the same place at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 11th May 1866, in order to confirm the above Resolution.

By order of the Board, ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

11th April 1866.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Commercial Godowns of Allepey, on SATURDAY the 5th May 1866. / 24 Chittra 1041, 21 Candies more or less of CARDAMOMS in Husk, and ½ candy more or less of SEEDS, the same being the crop of the present season.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, and one lot of 1 candy more or less.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of 100 Rs. per candy, and the amount of their purchase, deducting the deposit, should be paid on removal of the Article.

4. Payments to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28¼ to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion, are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the quantities they may be willing to purchase and the maximum prices they may be willing to pay, and such parties shall in the same Tenders authorize the Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit in the event of their offers, as bid, being accepted.

6. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey, and every Tender should be superscribed "Auction Tender for Cardamoms."

7. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased is to be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their Deposit Money and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Cardamoms, and further, shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them at the Sirkar's Godowns.

9. The Sirkar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning any reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD, Commercial Agent to the Travancore Sirkar.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 11th April 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

OUR OFFICE in LONDON is OPENED on the 20th instant, at 21, Great Saint Helens.

JAMSHEDJEE, PALLONJEE BROTHER & Co.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Mofussil Financial Association are required to pay forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their CLAIMS to the undersigned.

J. L. BRODIE, } Liquidators.
G. R. WILSON, }
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY, }

Bombay, 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th March 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

Blacks of all kinds.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND OTHERS.—J. CONNOR & Co. beg to solicit the kind patronage of the above, having entered into arrangements for supplying of Material &c. of every description at moderate rates. They have now on hand every description of Cutlery, Hardware, Tools &c., and are in a position to supply also Timber of every description and Building Materials, such as Scantling of sizes, Flooring Boards, &c. Mouldings, and Cornish work. Also Stone, Brick, Chunam, Sand, and Iron of every description supplied and delivered to order at very moderate rates.

They also call the attention of the above to the material advantages to be derived from the system they have adopted for carrying on Mechanical Work of every description, Carpentery and Smiths' work in general.

J. CONNOR & Co. beg to bring to the notice of Ship Owners, Masters of Vessels, &c. that they can have all orders executed with despatch, and repairs of every description, such as Caulking, Coppering, &c. &c.

Estimates for Buildings &c. &c. given, and Contracts of every description entered into.

All Orders and Letters to be addressed to J. CONNOR & Co., Oak Lane, Fort, where further particulars and information can be obtained.

N. B.—Mofussil orders will meet prompt attention.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors, JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We have the honour to request that you will be good enough to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Native Inhabitants of Bombay in the Town Hall, for the purpose of voting an address to the Right Hon'ble Lord Halifax, lately Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Mungulda's Nathoobhoy.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.
Vinayakrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett.
Merwanjee Framjee Panday.
Ardaseer Hormarjee.
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Karsondass Madhowdass.
Dosabhoy Framjee.
Govind Balkrishna.
Moorarjee Goculdass.
Hurrichand Sudasewjee.
Veerchand Deepchand.
Ramchandra Balcrishna.
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.
Manockjee Burjorjee.
Nanabhoy Nusserwanjee.
Carmally Cassumbhoy.
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.
Calliandass Mohundass.
Vurjewandass Madhowdass.
Nurotumdass Madhowdass.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
Nasserwanjee Manockjee Petit.
Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.
Muncherjee Pestonjee.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee.
N. M. Wadia.
Mirza Ali Jan.
Janardun Pundurung Joshey.
Bulwuntrao Vinayak Shastree.
Vinayak Gungadhur Shastree.
D. F. Cama.
Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandee.
Succaram Arjoon, L. M.
Jamsetjee Pallonjee.
Karsondas Muljee.
M. B. Colah.
Govind Gungadhur.
Nurhurry Gunoba.
Byramjee Nowrojee, G. G. M. C.
Janardun Bhaskerjee.
Raghoonath Narayan.
Cawasjee Nassarwanjee Kanga.
Pallonjee Hormusjee Kapudia.
Mathooradass Lowjee.
Luckmedass Khemjee.
Moorarbhoy Vrizbhookundass.
Chobay Kumlaput.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Pandurang Gopaljee.
Munsookram Khooshaldass.
Dinshaw Jamsetjee Furdoonjee.
Pestonjee Dadabhoy.
Nowrojee Jewajee Manockjee.
Nensey Dewjee.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Alladin Hubibhoy.
Noor Mahomed Ebrahim.
Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Babool Baghabhoy.
Premjee Peroobhoy.
Fazul Hubibhoy.
Ibrahim Soomar.
Khoja Mahomed bhin Dama.
Rujubally Allyruza.
Koja Hajeebhoy Dawood.
Mahomed Dhurumsey.
Alladin Premjee.
Vishram Ibrahim.
Heerjee Jamal.
Hussambhoy Bhayee.
Fazulbhoy Goolamhossein.
Mooljee Gangjee.
Cooverjee Coyajee.
Atmaram Pandurung.
Dadoba Pandurang.
Vishwanath Atmaram.
Babajee Cassinathjee.
Ballajee Bhaskerjee.
Eduljee Bomanjee.
Bhasker Krishnajee.
Muncherjee Hormasjee Cama.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama.
Rustomjee Cursetjee.
Eduljee Cursetjee.
Kaikooshroo Eduljee.
Janardhun Gopalljee.
Hurrichand Gopal.
Bapu Wasudeojee.
Govindrao Janardun Joshey.
Jairaz Peerbhoy.
Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy.
Ruhimoobhoy Dhurumsey.
Jaffir Moladin.
Cassun Tarmahomed.
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.
Jehanghir Gustadjee.
Jaffir Golam Hoosein.

Bombay, 27th April 1866.

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Native Inhabitants of Bombay, to be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of May next, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon.

A. R. SCOBLE, Sheriff.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 27th April 1866.

NOTICES.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the East India Bank will be held at the Office of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 21st May, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed in General Meeting on the 19th inst.:—

1st.—That the Bank be wound up voluntarily.
2nd.—That Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee be appointed Liquidators.
3rd.—That the remuneration of the Liquidators be ten thousand Rupees each.

By order of the Board of Directors, E. H. WALLACE, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

A CARD.—CLARENDON HOTEL, Matheran, newly built, near the Bungalow formerly belonging to Mr. Cartwright, occupies one of the best sites on the Hill, and commands a beautiful view. Comfortable Apartments. Good Table and moderate Charges. Will be opened on the 1st May next under the management of G. S. M. DE SOUZA, *alias* KAKA.

Matheran, 19th April 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months ... 8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ ... 7 ditto.
„ 12 „ ... 7 ditto.

By Order of the Board, JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ... Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ... Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers, &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT and MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

Bryant and May's Patent Special Safety Matches contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

Bryant and May's Royal Wax Vestas, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

Bryant and May's "Jonkopings Tandstickors," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

Bryant and May, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

Bryant and May, Fairfield Works, Bow, London, E.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.

These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.

Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisites for the practice of Photography.

To hand.

Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's „ „
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 „ Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 „ Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
„ „ with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

RAIN GUAGES &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.

Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaughts' Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

GLASS BOTTLES, of all descriptions, manufactured by the North London Glass Bottle Company. Cheaper than any other House. Soda Water Bottles 15s. per Gross. Drug and Medical Bottles at very low prices. Orders and Communications should be addressed, I. ISAACS and Company, North London Glass Bottle Works, 25 and 24, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, London.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS }

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited.)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow ...	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
„ Indore ...	„ 50	„ 70	„ 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Madras,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotaghe rry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Calcutta,

Agra, Allyghur, Allahabad, Attock, Berar, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Delhi, Dhurumpore, Etawah, Ferozepore, Futtehpore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googaira, Googranwalla, Goojerat, Hatras, Hurrapo, Jutteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Koorjah, Kalka, Kurnoul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Mutra, Mirzapore, Meerut, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillona, Roorkee, Rajapore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Sahibgunjee, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, and Wuzeerabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.

Offices Bombay, 20, Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre). Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

WANTED.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, several experienced European hands, fully qualified to perform the duties of GUARDS. Salary from Rs. 80 to 100 per mensem, according to ability, with Night Batta when away from head-quarters. Applications (enclosing Testimonials) to be sent to

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 24th April 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May next, a spacious and conveniently situated GODOWN in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, several OFFICES in the business part of the Fort, large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co., House & Commission Agents.

11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, "TERRACE COTTAGE," on Matheran Hill, furnished. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co, House and Commission Agents.

11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May 1866, the premises called "Clare Hall" at Byculla, a property applied for "Vukhuf" (charitable) purposes, now in the occupation of Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, the Proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel. For particulars apply to H. H. AGA KHAN'S KARBAREES.

Mazagon, Love Lane, 1st February 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort

FOR SALE, a good second-hand BUGGY and young Arab HORSE with HARNESS complete. Price Rs. 1,650. Apply at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.

FOR SALE, China White MATTING and Manilla CIGARS No. 2. Apply to SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY.

Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on MONDAY the 21st May next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 30 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co., Managers for the Liquidators.

No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane. opposite Jaffer's, Fort.

Harness just Unpacked,

A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.

Also just Landed,

One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.

Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.

Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.

One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.

One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.

One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton.

One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.

One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.

One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.

14th March 1866

FOR SALE—

Two Hand Lathes, 10 inches centres, 12 feet bed, with compound slide rest, hand rest and top driving apparatus.

One Screw-cutting Lathe, 7½ inches centres, 10 feet bed, with carriage and compound slide rest, grab chuck, top driving apparatus, and complete set of change wheels.

To be seen at the "Prince of Wales" Press Co.'s House, Colaba.

27th April 1866.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL, 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND PER STEAMER "MALTA," VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS, WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.

☞ *Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.*

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

FLOWER SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties *	...Rs.	5	0
Mignionette ...	...Per ½ ounce	0	8
Heliotrope ...	...Per drachm	1	0
Sweet Peas ...	Per ounce	0	8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties†		5	0
Ditto in packet of 36 varieties‡		15	0
PEAS, Rising Sun ...	...Per lb.	1	4
——— Champion of England ...	...Ditto	1	4
——— Veitch's Perfection ...	...Ditto	1	8
CABBAGE, Early York ...	...Per ounce	0	12
——— London Market ...	...Ditto	0	8
——— Nonpareil ...	...Ditto	0	8
CAULIFLOWER, London ...	...Per ½ ounce	1	8
CUCUMBER, Southgate ...	...Ditto	1	0
———, Long prickly ...	...Ditto	1	0
———, Stockwood ...	...Ditto	1	0
———, Handglass ...	...Ditto	2	0
RADISH, Wood's frame ...	Per ounce	0	4
———, long scarlet ...	...Ditto	0	4
———, red turnip ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, white turnip ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, olive shaped salmon ...	...Ditto	0	12
TURNIP, red top stone ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, white ditto ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, early Dutch ...	...Ditto	0	8
BEANS, French § ...	Per ½ lb.	0	12

Will arrive by next Mail:—

Flower Seeds.—Balsams, Heartsease, Carnations.

Vegetable Seeds.—Lettuce, Beet, Onions, Celery, Nolecole, Carrots, Watercress, Broccoli, Potherb.

Orders for the above are requested as early as possible, in order that the Seeds may reach their destination before the setting in of the wet weather. No orders will be attended to unless accompanied by Cash. All parcels will be sent "bearing" unless cost of full banghy postage is included in cash order in payment for the Seeds. Whether sent "bearing" or "prepaid" the banghy charge for parcels is the same.

28th April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

* Mignionette, Red Lavatera, Mixed Convolvulus Minor and Major, Silene Pendula, Mixed Sweet Peas, Yellow Lupine, Centranthus Macosiphon, Purple Candytuft, Clarkia Pulchella, Venus's Looking-Glass, Larkspur, New Yellow Miniature French Marigold, Campanula Pentagonia Alba, Saponaria Calabrica, Double Mixed Poppy, Lupinus Hartwegi Albus, Eutoca Wrangeliana, Leptosiphon Densiflorus, Nolana Atriplicifolia. Weight of parcel, 20 tolas.

† Parsnip, Celery, Cabbage (2 sorts,) Radish (2 sorts,) Endive, Nolekole, Parsley, Turnip, Carrot, Peas (2 sorts,) French Beans, Leek, Lettuce (2 sorts,) Red Beet, Broccoli, Spinage.—Weight of Parcel 100 tolas.

‡ All the above; also Cress, Scarlet Runners, Broad Windsor and early long pod Beans, Mustard, Vegetable Marrow, Scotch Kail, Hardy Green Colewort, Brussels Sprouts, Walcheren Broccoli, White Spanish Onions, Savoy, Cauliflower, Peas (2 sorts,) &c. &c. &c. Weight of parcel, 350 tolas.

§ Robins' egg dwarf, Canterbury dwarf white, dun dwarf, Newington wonder dwarf, dark dun dwarf, black speckled dwarf.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bombay has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India, Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

The Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar; contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

Our best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage. *Gazette* Press, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET extremely depressed and in favour of buyers.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s 1½d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	101
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99¾
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98¼
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	212

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,00,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank ...	29 p ct premium.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank ...	30 p ct dis.
[illegible]	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	10 p ct dis.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue..	10 p ct dis.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p ct pm
1,320,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India	55 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank	13 p ct pm.
750,000	25	200	......	Bombay City Bank.	10 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	35 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs1 p s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	27 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	30 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank... ...	70 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	15 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	3 discount.
750,000	25	25	1	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	70 p ct premium
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	24 discount.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London .	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	......	East Indian Bank ..	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	26 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	60 p ct dis.
200,000	100	2	......	London&Bombay Bk	14 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	77 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	250	6 p ct	National Bank of India	Par.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	95 p ct pm.
600,000	20	200	......	Royal Bank of India	70 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank ..	25 p ct pm nm.
....	200	100	......	Guzerat Bank ...	5 dis.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob	Par.
750,000	300	100	Rs4 ps	BombayGeneralCredit & Finan. Cor. ..	82 p share.
600,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ..	10 p share.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	
1200000	400	100	....	Do. New Capital..	14 p ct discount.

LAND COMPANIES

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2 0 dis.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	1 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do...	20 dis.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	... ..	Frere Land Co. ..	250 per share.
110,00	2,000	200	... ..	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	... ..	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	750 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning...	200 dis.
... ..	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,575 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	No quotations.
60,000	1,000	1,000	....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	No quotations.
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	......	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	No quotations.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	.. ..	Rs. 88
" " Sicca " Loan 1833-33	.. ..	93
" " Co.'s " Loan 1835-36	.. ..	87
" " 1842-43	.. ..	87
" " 1854-55	.. ..	87
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	.. ..	103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	.. ..	Par.
Five and a half per cent.	.. ..	108¼

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 28th April, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 21st April 1866:—

LIABILITIES.		21st April.		28th April.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	209,00,000	Rs.	209,00,000
Genl. Treasury Balance.......	"	123,48,007	"	113,59,842
Deposits at Head Office ...	"	223,28,515	"	209,93,774
Do. at Branches	"	45,34,805	"	46,93,450
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	"	2,24,988	"	2,24,303
Reserve	"	10,56,983	"	10,56,983
Sundries	"	11,66,801	"	8,20,555
	Rs.	625,60,099	Rs.	600,48,907
ASSETS.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs.	82,84,326	Rs.	84,59,575
Credit Accounts at Do	"	64,02,969	"	71,58,907
Bills Discounted at Do	"	227,31,146	"	217,66,192
Dead Stock	"	8,10,466	"	8,10,466
Stamps	"	12,749	"	11,995
Balances with Agents	"	10,77,771	"	10,58,870
Sundries	"	10,46,252	"	7,36,710
Govt. Reserve Cash...........	"	83,18,007	"	73,59,842
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	"	100,24,686	"	89,84,489
Do. Branches......	"	38,21,727	"	37,01,860
	Rs.	625,60,099	Rs.	600,48,907

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 30.

Phillips, Major F., Staff Corps, on leave, from Hydrabad.
Couchman, Major E. H., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Neilgherries.
Bourdillon, Captain, Pension Pay Master, on duty, from Dhoolia.
Mahaffy, Acting Deputy Inspector General, Medical, Department, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Portman, Lieutenant A. B., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Payner, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on medical certificate, from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 30.

Couchman, Major E. H., Royal Horse Artillery, on privilege leave, to Secundrabad.
Bourdillon, Captain, Pension Pay Master, on duty, to Surat.
Portman, Lieutenant A. B., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Sattara.
Walshe, Major H. C., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Jones, Lieutenant Colonel J., Superintending Engineers, P. D., on duty, to Aden.
Martin, Lieutenant Colonel T. W., Royal Fusiliers, on leave, to Ootacamund.
Boudier, Lieutenant Colonel R. W., Madras Army, on leave, to Secundrabad.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears, for April 1866, will be issued to the Troops, &c., on the undermentioned days from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, and on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P. M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all Abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payments.

The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to Abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by Departments and Regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Friday and Saturday, the 4th and 5th, Officers on leave and on duty at the Presidency.

On Tuesday the 8th, H. M.'s 4th Regiment N. I. or Rifle Corps.

On Thursday the 10th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. or Marine Battalion.

On Monday the 12th, H. M.'s 4th King's Own Royal Regiment.

On Wednesday the 16th, the Gun Carriage Department.
On Friday the 18th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Monday the 21st, Ordnance Department.
On Tuesday the 22nd, Byculla School.
On Wednesday the 23rd, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

No Abstracts or Bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms; copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Military Pay Office.

No monies will be received or payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 28th April.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Riding Master R. McCollum, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, for 30 days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieut. A. D. Eden, 26th Foot, from 17th to 31st May, on private affairs.

Captain B. Kempson, 26th Foot, from the date of the termination of the leave granted in G. O. C. of the 4th instant, Clause III., to 31st August 1866, in extension on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. L. Bayly, 45th Foot, from 28th April to 31st May, in extension to remain at Mahableshwur on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL.
30 Prefet de Meu'gue......Boudro......Havre, Dec. 16.
March ......Guiambertean..Bankok, Jan. 14.
General Outram (s)......Hewitt......Cochin, April 22.
William Stewart......Atkins......Galle, April 6.
Lady Milton......Davis......Galle, March 28.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL.
30 Ticondroga ......Rice......Calcutta via Coast.
Flying Foam......Mesnard......Liverpool.
Northam (s)......White......China.
Margaret Crawford (s)......Tait......Gulf of Cutch.
Nadershaw ......Nacoda......Zanzibar.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *General Outram*—Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. Evans, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Gilk, Mr. Schlourtz, Mrs. Morris and 3 children, and Major Circhman.

Ship *William Wilson*, C. Welburn, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
S. S. *John Bright*, for China.
Ship *White Eagle*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Countess of Elgin*, for Calcutta.
S. S. *Karaniah*, for Vingorla.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—HORSES.—Thirty-three selected HORSES, arrived ex Ship *Stag* from Melbourne, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION without reserve if not previously disposed of, on a day to be hereafter advertised.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—BRANCH OFFICE AT MALABAR POINT.—From the 4th May 1866 a BRANCH OFFICE will be opened at MALABAR POINT in one of the Cottages near the gate of Government House.

The rate between Malabar Point and Colaba will be 8 Annas per group of 20 words, exclusive of the Booking Fee, but no extra charge will be made for Messages passing to or from Malabar Point and Telegraph Stations out of Bombay.

B. C. BAILEY,
Superintendent Telegraphs, Bombay Circle.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, an ASSISTANT ENGINEER, to take sole charge during the next seven months of the QUARRYING and MASONRY WORKS required for the Bhopal Water Works. Furnished House and Conveyance. Travelling expenses paid. Salary Rs. 300 a month.

Also, a good GENERAL OVERSEER: a knowledge of Carpentering requisite. Salary Rs. 120 a month.

Also, some first class CHUNAM MASONS, STONE CUTTERS and BLACKSMITHS. Apply to

HASTINGS & COMPANY, Civil Engineers,

30th April. Hummum Street, Bombay.

IRON CARGO BARGES FOR SALE.—Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Oriental Ship-owning Association (Limited,) to put up to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following:—

Two IRON CARGO BARGES of 80 tons each, quite new and completely fitted.

The Barges may be seen at the Victoria Bunder, and further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Company, No. 31 Meadow Street, or of the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, FIREWOOD DEALERS, IRON FOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—An AUCTION SALE will be held at the Company's premises at Girgaum on MONDAY the 7th instant at 2 P.M., when several lots of Teak Slabs, Logs ends, Bellows and Portable Forges, Carts, Cart Bodies and spare Wheels, Cast Iron, &c. will be submitted for sale.

Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be made on the ground, and the balance before removal. The Lots to be removed within seven days, or they will be resold and the deposit forfeited.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited.)

1st May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KHUTEEZA BEBEE, and her husband, MALEEKCHUND WALLUD MALEEKNOOR SUBEDAR, respectively of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted to sell to JOAO SEBASTIAO PINTO, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Land, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 37, situate at 2 Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West by the vacant Ground belonging to Camatee Elsetee, on the North by the property of Dr. Treacher, and on the South by the property of Soonder Mooljee, and which is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3004. All persons who have any Claims on the said premises by way of Mortgage, Devise, Inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.—Dated this 30th day of April 1866.

KELLY & Co., Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOW READY.

No. VII. OF

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

CARTOON—Late Financial Reform.
HALF SHEET—The March of Intellect.
QUARTER SHEET—The Nuisance of the "Noiseless Footfall" of Servants as experienced by Mr. Spoonington and Miss Gushley.
QUARTER SHEET—The Professor of Electro-Biology non-plus'd for once!
The Local before and after Sir C. W.'s resignation.
The Three Borahs.
Mr. P. in I. taking it easy.
A Capital T in perspective for Dave.
And several other Vignettes.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THEATRE ROYAL.

AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR NATIVE LADIES ONLY!

TO-MORROW EVENING, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

THEATRE ROYAL.

GRAND ELECTRO-BIOLOGICAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR NATIVE LADIES ONLY!

THEATRE ROYAL.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL.

Will (by request) give of his MYSTERIOUS AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENT,

TO-MORROW EVENING, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

NATIVE LADIES ONLY ADMITTED.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle............Rs. 5 | Upper Circle ... .Rs. 2
Stalls.......................... " 3 | Pit .... " 1

Tickets may be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., (where Plan of Theatre may be seen and Seats secured), and at the Door on the evening of the Entertainment.

Doors open at half-past five o'clock. To commence at half-past six o'clock.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Governor General of India in Council, and in the matter of JOHN GORDON, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant.

Mr. Scoble being of Counsel for the Petitioner, Hugh Bowie Macculloch, moved for an order to wind up the Estate of John Gordon under Section 6 of the said Act in the terms of the Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Creditors of the said John Gordon, held on the Twenty-sixth day of April, instant, whereupon and on reading the Petition of the said Hugh Bowie Macculloch filed this day and the exhibit marked A annexed thereto, and also on reading the said Resolutions and the several Advertisements of the said Meeting in the various English and Vernacular Newspapers, dated respectively the Twentieth and Twenty-sixth, and filed on the Twenty-seventh days of April, instant, it is ordered that the said Resolutions be, and they are hereby, confirmed, and that the Estate of the said John Gordon be wound up under the management of the Trustees, and upon the conditions named and specified in the said Petition, and in the Resolution thereto annexed; and it is further ordered, that this order be advertised within three days from the date hereof in two daily English Newspapers, namely, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*, and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers, namely, the *Bombay Jami Jamshed* and the *Bombay Summachar*, published in Bombay, and in the next publication of the *Bombay Government Gazette*; and it is lastly ordered, that any application to set aside this Order, either wholly or in part, be made in Court on the Seventh day of June next. Witness SIR MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 28th day of April 1866.

By the Court,
CHAS. D. BENTLEY,
1st Deputy Registrar.

(Seal.) J. W. ORR, Sealer.

The 30th of April 1866.

Messrs. MACFARLANE & GREEN,
for John Gordon.

CALENDAR—MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Tuesday ...	... 8th	2h. 33m. A. M.
New Moon, Monday ...	...14th	7h. 19m. P. M.
First Quarter, Monday ...	...21st	2h. 49m. P. M.
Full Moon, Tuesday ...	...29th	6h. 9m. P. M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	1	Mercury in Aphelion at 11-39 P.M.	5 33	6 20	11 52	—	28th April 1866, time 9h. 0m. 36s. 7.
Wed.	2	Mercury rises at 4-47 A.M.	5 33	6 21	0 8	0 25	
Thurs	3	Day breaks at 4-47 A.M.	5 32	6 21	0 42	0 59	
Fri.	4	Twilight ends at 7-0 P. M.	5 32	6 21	1 17	1 35	
Sat.	5	Venus sets at 7-10 P. M.	5 31	6 22	1 53	2 15	
Sun.	6	Rogation Sunday.	5 31	6 22	2 36	2 58	
Mon.	7	Moon passes 5° 15' N. of Jupiter at 0-38 A.M.	5 30	6 22	3 23	3 49	

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" IS *Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition.. " 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 10	KURRACHEE	April 24
AGRA	April 21	LAHORE	April 21
ALLAHABAD	April 23	LONDON	April 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS	April 7
ALEXANDRIA	April 11	MADRAS	April 25
BANGALORE	April 23	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	April 24	MEERUT	April 24
CAPE	Feb 13	OOTACAMUND	April 20
CEYLON	April 16	OUDH	April 21
COCHIN	Mar 18	PENANG	April 7
DELHI	April 24	PUNJAUB	April 18
FRANCE	April 4	SUEZ	April 13
HONGKONG	Mar. 31	SINGAPORE	April 9

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866.

THE Annual Report of the Strangers' Friend Society for the year ending 31st of December 1865, was circulated amongst the members of the Society at a public meeting in the Town Hall on Wednesday last, and a full report of the speeches delivered appeared in our issue of Saturday. Viewing the Society in the light of a permanent institution in this city, it appears desirable that we should review the past operations and the future prospects of the Home, with the object of giving it a wider publicity, and of ventilating a few points in connection with European vagrancy which demand attention. For three years this Institution, which was intended to befriend men out of employment, has been supplying food and shelter to the destitute and helping them to secure employment where that has been possible. A large sum of money has been spent in endeavouring to carry out this object, and it must be confessed, that while much good has been done, the means employed have been very disproportionate to the ends accomplished. Perhaps it must have been so during the first years of an experiment; especially when money was abundant, and large donations were freely given. The Institution owed all its success to commercial men, and it is well known that the European merchants of Bombay have generally, if not always, been the chief supporters of every institution that had the elements of vitality within itself. If the merchants supported it, existence was rendered sure; if deserted by them, it became impoverished. And in this Strangers' Friend Society we observe that objectionable character so common to Bombay, of trusting to public contributions for daily support: the hand to mouth system as it has been called. The imaginary wealth of the people of Bombay may have appeared to justify the expectations that were formed of this Society during the past three years, but the time has now come when it is not to be expected that thousands of rupees will be so freely subscribed as they have been, and when the Society must husband its resources to enable the Institution to keep its head above water. There is a deficit of nearly 6,000 rupees in last year's account, and it is probable that the Society will find it difficult to realize contributions sufficient to pay for the support of a similar number of destitute men during the present year on the present system. Seeing this, it has been proposed to build a permanent Home at Mazagon and make labour compulsory.

When this new system is organized, there is no doubt it will be successful if efficiently conducted. European labour should be sufficiently remunerative to pay for the expenses of the Home, and it would rarely be found necessary to shelter any destitute man who would not or could not work. We do not think the Society would be justified in giving help to men "unwilling to work:" and from the allusion made to men of this class in the report, we think there have been many such in the Home. European labour cannot compete with native labour, and it would be necessary, in order to enable the Home to pay its expenses, to institute labour or work of the kind that could not be performed by natives. And why should not the destitute be hired out at present to those requiring their services? There must be many works where a gang or crew of Europeans are occasionally required, and where their services would be well paid for. It is not to be supposed that destitute men in good health should be permitted to lie on their cots in the Home all day long without doing work of any kind. Every day of such idleness only tends to confirm the disease "unwilling to work." There is no room for sentimentality in such an institution; for the sentiment ends in providing food and shelter so far as the public is concerned, and the practical question follows, how many destitute men can be provided for on their own earnings while they are out of situations? The only qualification for admission of healthy men should be the want of employment combined with the desire to obtain work of any kind. The inmates of the Home should not be the masters of the Secretary and Superintendent. We believe it is quite true that even in our Lunatic Asylums those insanes who do labour earn sufficient for their maintenance. If the Strangers' Friend Society carried out this system fully, there would only be the incurables or the sickly for whom to provide. We expect to see the Society becoming a most successful Institution after their new Home is ready, for there are men on the committee who are not likely to pass by an opportunity of increasing the usefulness of the Society.

The Report speaks of vagrants. Doubtless there are many in Bombay who deserve this appellation, but we think that the Society should have nothing to do with individuals of this class, and that they cannot deal with men of this stamp without damaging their own institution and taking away from its profit and usefulness. The Society does not pretend to be a reformatory society, and we believe that many good men may be kept away if many incorrigibly bad men find a Home in the Institution. The character of the Home would suffer where many vagrants were admitted. There should be a vagrant law in force in this city now that vagrancy or "loaferism" has established itself amongst us, and the sooner the better. The Jail and the House of Correction are institutions where work is exacted of those incarcerated therein on the criminal side, and we are sure that pure vagrants are better cared for in these places than they can be in a Strangers' Friend Society. If men will be vagrants it is mercy to those who are not vagrants to make both a separation and a distinction between the classes. And it is not difficult to distinguish between the classes: the Superintendent of the Society could discern the one from the other at a glance.

We do not agree with those who think that all vagrants should be sent back to Europe, for it will become a very costly proceeding in time; while we believe it could only be adopted by passing a law which Englishmen would not relish. Much stress has been laid on the Queen's proclamation when Her Majesty assumed the direct Government of India; the natives of India speak of it as their charter. Under that charter, the law that gave the power to deport obnoxious Europeans would look like a vitiation of the proclamation itself. It is undeniable that a respectable European community is very desirable in Bombay, and so it would be also in Liverpool or London. We might also acknowledge the desirability of deporting every vagrant native from Bombay, and under the proclamation the one would be as just as the other. The law should be sufficient to purify the community by deporting those who have committed offences against the law, and we cannot see the justice of a law that should bear upon a portion of the community. If the country is free to Europeans, that freedom should not be lightly interfered with. The increase of the European population seems to render any law of deportation in consequence of vagrancy almost impossible; nor are the European vagrants of Bombay all individuals belonging to Great Britain. Many are country born, Europeans and Indo-Europeans, and many are Foreigners. If we deport vagrants we can have no right to send them to Great Britain, and people at home would not fail to enquire into it. Without resorting to the extreme measure of deporting European vagrants it seems more desirable to bestow attention on police arrangements and the establishment of district workhouses, for practically it is almost impossible to have a large commercial city such as Bombay without European vagrants, and we are in this respect no more to be pitied than are European cities. Far less, we think, for there is better employment for Europeans in Bombay than there is in European cities.

European vagrancy and destitution in Bombay owes its chief cause to exorbitant rents. Anything that would lower these by giving increased accommodation to Europeans would bring down vagrancy and destitution to a minimum. The Municipal Commissioner spoke of female destitution at the meeting of the Society, and hoped, that some scheme would be adopted for relieving and housing them. We are able to say that the want of house accommodation has done more to promote vice and crime in Bombay than any other evil. The manner in which the respectable European poor are huddled together in wretched dens and huts and chawls in this city is truly lamentable, and can only end in dragging them down to viciousness and crime. But we are passing on to a subject of even greater importance than that which belongs to the consideration of the Report of the Strangers' Friend Society, and having reached the limit of a single article, we will allow female destitution to stand over for future consideration.

It affords us much pleasure to commend the Strangers' Friend Society to our readers, for we know that it has accomplished much good, and that it will yet accomplish more under a better system in a permanent Home. Liberal donations will be necessary until such time as the Institution becomes in part self-supporting.

THE *Pioneer*:—We are glad to find ourselves in a position to submit thus early to our readers a correct list of the probable recipients of the Second and Third Classes of the *Exalted Order of the Star of India.*

2ND CLASS.	3RD CLASS.
Mr. Seth Apcar.	Mr. Barnfather.
The Rev. Cave-Browne.	Mr. Cecil Beadon.
Sir Robert Napier.	The Rev. K. Banerjea.
Dr. Chuckerbutty.	Mr. J. D. Gordon.
Colonel S. Becher.	Dr. Tonnerre.
Colonel Haythorne.	Mr. Bruce Lane.
Mr. J. C. Batchelor.	Mr. J. O'B. Saunders.
Sir Barnes Peacock.	The Hon'ble Colonel Durand.
Mr. C. K. Dove.	The Hon'ble N. P. Jacobs.
The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey and Mr. D. R. Onslow.	Mr. Justice Norman.
Mr. Forster.	Mr. F. Schiller.
The Hon'ble A. Eden.	The Hon'ble W. Grey.
Dr. O'Callaghan.	Major Malleson.
Mr. James Rose.	Mr. Stuart Hogg.
Mr. R. V. Doyne.	Mr. H. M. Aitken.
	The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
	Captain the Hon'ble W. Harbord.
	Mr. Whitley Stokes.

THE GUICOWAR'S WEDDING.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

BARODA, 28TH APRIL.

THIS has been a stirring week in these parts. The Guicowar has married his second wife, and all his subjects have been feasting and rejoicing to their heart's content. His Highness's first wife died about two years ago, I believe, and has been much regretted by him ever since. She left her husband no direct male heir to the throne, and I suppose that inclination and duty combined to bring about the present union. The preliminaries have taken a long while to arrange, and the result was exceedingly curious and magnificent.

The 19th Regiment N. I. furnished a strong guard of honour, which went down to the city in the morning, and there remained inert till about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Guicowar passed by and was received with all the honours. The Resident, with other gentlemen of the camp, went down to the city in carriages, about half-past two; and then the grand procession commenced. His Highness was got up in the highest style of Eastern fashion, and all in yellow,—that being the correct colour for the occasion. A perfectly tight fitting satin jacket and continuations, together with a quaint head-dress, of a shape between a mitre and a bee-hive, gave a brilliancy to his appearance which was absolutely dazzling; and the occasion and the glowing yellow reminded the devout beholder of the "sun, which cometh forth as a bridegroom out of his chamber." His Highness mounted a remarkably fine horse, apparently of a bay colour: I say apparently, for he was so hidden under his finery that he was almost invisible. The saddle cloth was especially gorgeous, of brocade, and *kinkob* or cloth of gold. The Guicowar, having settled himself down in his seat, led the way to home and beauty, followed by the English gentlemen on elephants, and all the nobles of the court and retainers. The streets were of course lined with troops, the Highlanders, the Khaki Regiment, and the Rifles: also the Cavalry. The latter find that the elephants somewhat discompose their ranks in the narrow streets, for the horses are not partial to these big placid looking pachyderms. The procession passed on its way, winding through the city like a green and gilded serpent, at least, to the highly imaginative and poetic eye till it arrived at the bridal abode, which was very tastefully ornamented and fitted up. Close by this little palace, the English gentlemen retired to a house where refreshments were provided for them, a very needful measure, as the heat, dust, and odour inseparable from a Baroda procession in the month of April, were most oppressive. After a little while they were summoned to the Presence, and now for the first time appeared the Bride, modestly and thickly veiled, sitting on a basket. The bands played, the guns thundered a royal salute, the soldiers fired a *feu de joie.*

'Twas not the air, 'twas not the guns,
'Twas not the *feu de joie* that runs
Fair up and down the double rank,
But one glad shout that softly sank,
At once a thousand voices said
"It is the veiled Marathi maid;"
The Guicowar, who had felt the strain
Deepest of any, and had lain
Some minutes rapt as in a trance,
After the fairy sounds were o'er,
Too inly touched for utterance,
Now motioned with his hand for more.*

I am not as yet sufficiently acquainted with the meaning of the peculiar ceremony which was then enacted to be able to give you a proper account of it. It was very curious. The bride, as I have said, sat on a basket, and her royal lover sat in front of her, apparently holding her feet. Fine cords were then wound round the two contracting parties, which I conclude to be symbolical of the indissoluble nature of the bond between them. The thermometer of civilization has not reached divorce point in Guicowaree yet, as far as I can learn, but I hope some day to be able to give you a full, true, and particular account of the forms and obligations of a Marathi marriage.

Presents were liberally distributed by His Highness. The 19th N. I. received sweetmeat money, and the detachment of Artillery were feasted, after which a little dancing took place in one of the barrack rooms fitted up for the purpose. Several of the ladies and gentlemen of the station attended. It is said that next week there is to be a festivity of some sort, but I don't know yet what form it will take.

The ice machine is up, and working capitally, except that it won't make any ice. This trifling defect, however, will be soon remedied, as the cause is discovered.

* Lalla Rookh,——varied——

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 24TH APRIL, 6-20 P. M.

Fair Dhollera, 12¼d. to 12½d., with a good demand for the better classes.

Bengal Cotton 9d.

Most Indian staples are dearer, but the Market is freely supplied.

American cotton and long staples generally are a farthing dearer.

Total sales to-day 20,000 bales.

Sales of Surats to-day 5,000 bales.

Manchester market steady; a fair business doing, but no excitement.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 12s. 9d.

No. 40 Mule Twist, 1s. 8½d.

NEW YORK, 14TH APRIL.

Negotiations are going on between America and England to adjust the American fisheries question, and to institute another Reciprocity Treaty.

The Canadian Government has received information that a Fenian raid on the Niagara frontier is imminent.

LONDON, 25TH APRIL, 6-56 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 12¼d., market quieter.
Bengal Cotton 9d.
Fair Western 11½d.
Total sales to-day 10,000 bales.
Sales of Surats to-day 3,000 bales.

The Stock market is flat owing to the perplexing aspect of Continental politics.

Consols, 87 to 87⅛.

Bank discount 6 per cent; money market quiet, but supply of money abundant.

Additional complications have arisen in the German quarrel, rendering improbable a peaceful settlement of the dispute between Austria and Prussia.

Austria is placing her forces in Venetia on a war footing.

LONDON, 26TH APRIL, 6-51 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 12d., market dull and inanimate, with no demand.

Bengal Cotton 9d.

American Cotton a farthing lower.

The Calcutta mail of March 24th arrived at Marseilles to-day.

The London Financial Corporation is being wound up. The accountant reports paid up capital to be £175,000; debits £107,000. A large portion of the capital has been lost, and a far larger sum of the assets is unavailable.

By Indian Telegraph.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 30TH APRIL, 10-20 A. M.

ARRIVED Steamer *Behar*, from Hongkong 14th, Singapore 22nd, and Penang 24th April.

News from the north is of a very meagre character.

From Shanghai the principal item of interest is that 6,000 more troops have been sent to the Shanking province, in addition to the two thousand foreign drilled troops who were despatched from Peking to put down the rebels who have been of late overrunning the province in large numbers, and who as yet had defied all the force the Mandarins could bring to bear upon them.

From Japan we hear the left wing of the 9th Regiment arrived on the 30th ultimo, the men appearing in tolerable health.

Nothing of importance from the other ports.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 14TH APRIL.

Per steamer *Behar*:—

OPIUM—
Malwa......................dlrs. 840 per chest.
Patna, new........ " 735 "
" old .... " 745 "
Benares, new........ " 705 "
" old .... " 690 "

EXCHANGE—On London—
Bank Bills......................4s. 7½d.
Private Bills ....4s. 8d.
On India ....Rs. 218½.

Rice about 5 cents higher than last mail.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.—From Bombay—*Indore* on 6th, and *Salsette* on 10th; from Calcutta—*Lightning* and *Clan Alpine* on the 6th.

SHANGHAI, 9TH APRIL.

OPIUM—
Malwa ....taels 665 per chest nom.
Patna.......................... " 535 "

EXCHANGE—On London—
Bank Bills.........6s. 5d.
Private Bills......6s. 5d.
On India.........Rs. 303 to Rs. 304.

GALLE, 30th April.

Steamer *Behar* from China anchored.

VIZAGAPATAM, 30th April.

Steamer *India* from Coconada anchored.

BUSHIRE, 29th April.

Steamer *Penang* arrived.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

MR. J. P. BICKERSTETH, Senior Magistrate of Police, proceeds to England by the Mail Steamer of the 24th instant.

WE are informed that several sharks were observed yesterday sporting among the shipping in harbour, some of them appeared to be about six feet in length. Bathers should be cautious of these monsters.

THE Rev. W. B. Keer, Harbour Chaplain, held Divine Service on Sunday on board H. M.'s steamer *Semiramis*, the deck of which was comfortably fitted up for the purpose, which was a decided improvement on the previous week.

WE understand that there are several applicants for the situation of the First Judge of the Small Cause Court, which will be vacant on the departure of Mr. Hore to England.

WE have received information that a telegram has been received in Bombay, dated London, 24th April, stating that it was found impossible to purchase cotton to arrive of March, April and May shipments at 13d.

MAHOMED ISMAIL was yesterday committed by Mr. F. L. Brown to the ensuing Criminal Sessions, on a charge of house breaking by night, and theft in the dwelling-house of Abdool Cadur Hoosen Ally.

A CHEQUE drawn by Mr. J. Phillips was picked up yesterday in rear of the Cathedral. Mr. Superintendent Hallums searched for the owner, but not being able to find him, had the cheque sent to the Commissioner's office.

MR. BROWN yesterday sentenced Guyadin Fagree to rigorous imprisonment for six calendar months, on conviction of a charge of stealing a number of ornaments, of the value of Rs. 48-4, the property of one Bhimjee Nathoo.

IT is believed that Mr. Ferguson, Barrister-at-Law, will be appointed Acting Clerk of the Insolvent Court in room of Mr. Barton, the latter officiating as Chief Magistrate during the absence of Mr. Bickersteth, on leave to England.

RAMCHUNDER PANDOO was yesterday found guilty by Mr. F. L. Brown of driving his shigram along the Mazagon main road in a rash and negligent manner, thereby injuring the phaeton of Mr. J. S. Maidment, of the Accountant General's office. The defendant was fined twenty rupees.

WE understand that Dr. W. G. Hunter, the Oculist, has been directed to assume charge of the duties of Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital and Principal of the Grant Medical College, vacant by the death of Dr. Robert Haines.

THE following programme of music to be played by the Band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, at Colaba this evening:—

Quick March......"Petersdorf" ....Faust.
Overture ...."Mirella" ....Gounod.
Aria ...."Giralda" ....Adam.
Waltz ...."La Mandolina" ....Buller.
Select on ...."Stradella" ....Flotow.
Galop ...."Amazon" ....Buller.

MR. GEORGE LATHAM, Civil Engineer, has had three separate summonses served on him to appear at the Fort Police Court, to answer a charge of assault on an old Hindoo, all of which have been disregarded. Apart from the contempt of Court involved in this proceeding, the Hindoo appears to have been a good deal maltreated, and in issuing a fourth summons returnable on Friday next, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee very properly observed that if this had no effect, he would issue a warrant for Mr. Latham's apprehension.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 29th and 6 P. M. of the 30th April: max. 25 hour 51 minute; min. 1 hour 39 minutes. Calcutta via Agra, max. 9 hours 50 minutes, min. 1 hour 35 minute.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 27th, and Continent of Europe 25th April. Oldest dates from United Kingdom 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th, and Continent of Europe 23rd and 24th April.

CHARACTERISTIC.—The irrepressible Mr. Barnard, Barrister-at-Law, has it seems gone to Kurrachee for a trip. Being engaged in a police case which came on for hearing yesterday, and knowing he could not attend, he writes to his client, one Hajee Haroon Mahomed, to say that the case shall have his best attention on his return to Bombay, and supposes that Hajee will be delighted to learn that he (Mr. Barnard) already feels the beneficial effect of change of scene, but he has found out that there is no place like Bombay for business. This note was yesterday produced at the Fort Police Court when the case was called on.

TWO Arabs appeared before Major Henderson, Commissioner of Police, the other day, and with much simplicity detailed a long history of the way in which they had been cheated of two hundred rupees by a Mahomedan. The Commissioner of Police in questioning the complainants very soon revealed the true state of affairs, as well as the mock simplicity of the men, who, by their replies, showed they were arrant knaves, and were about to purchase stolen gold at one-fourth its price; but the gold seller, it appeared, was a little too much for them, for he sold them bird shot for gold, and decamped after he was paid for his fictitious precious metal.

ON Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in Moodee Khana Street in the Fort, in a house occupied by some Borahs, who were, it is said, heating some turpentine or some other inflammable matter, which ignited and set the house on fire. Fortunately just at that time some men-of-war's men belonging to H. M.'s frigate *Octavia* were passing through the Fort, when they, like true Britons, rushed to the rescue, and it was mainly through their exertions that the fire was extinguished and the house in which it commenced and the adjoining property was saved. Too much praise cannot be given to these gallant fellows for the disinterested service they rendered on this occasion.

A MEETING of the parishioners of the Church of N. Sra. de Salvacao and friends of Archdeacon A. M. Soares, was held on Sunday last, in the Parochial house at Lower Mahim, soon after the High Mass, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to him on his retirement to his native country, after holding the onerous post of Vicar General in this Presidency for the last 37 years. The meeting was numerously attended. Mr. S. B. J. d'Abreo having delivered an impressive speech, which was loudly cheered, a silver vessel worth about Rs. 250 was presented to the Venerable Archdeacon in token of the high esteem in which he is held. The old gentleman thanked the meeting for the honour they had done him; and the proceedings then terminated.

ON Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Kooshia Dhackoo, a labourer, climbed up a tree near his house at Lower Sewree to pull down a withered branch, when the bough on which he was standing gave way under his weight, and he fell down to the ground. He died the same day from the injuries he received. A Coroner's inquisition was held on the body yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded. On the same day at noon, another inquest was held on the body of Mahomed Vulleejee, a tindal on board the *Omar Padsha*, now in Bombay harbour. The deceased, it appears, was working on the main-mast of the ship, from which he suddenly fell on to the main hatch and died about a quarter of an hour afterwards from the effects of the injuries he received, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

AN inquest was held yesterday before Dr. Hewlett, at his office, touching the death of Dinajee Hurry, a labourer. About noon on the 26th ult., the deceased went with other labourers in a train of empty waggons to Bandora, for the purpose of loading the waggons with earth. While the train was in motion near a ballast siding there, the deceased was seen descending from one of the waggons. In doing so, he fell; and the train passed over one of his legs, which was almost severed from his body. He was being removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital in a bullock gharry, but on reaching Byculla he died. The jury found that "the deceased died from injuries received by being run over by a railway waggon, and that the accident resulted from the deceased alighting from the waggon whilst the train was in motion."

A CASE is at present pending investigation in the Fort Police Court before the Senior Magistrate, wherein a Mahomedan female named Myna and a Chinaman are charged with enticing away a Portuguese woman from the care of her father. The prosecutrix is a widow aged about twenty years. It appears that about twenty days ago, at about 8 P. M., the female prisoner, who is a prostitute, went to the prosecutrix and asked her to accompany her for a drive. She at once consented supposing that she was a respectable woman. She was taken to the house of the Chinaman, who is the paramour of the Mahomedan woman, where she was kept in confinement against her will for twenty days. When she wished to go out the male prisoner prevented her from so doing, telling her that he had paid forty rupees for her to the female prisoner. Four or five days ago the mother of the prosecutrix, happening to pass the house of the Chinaman, saw her and took her away. His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till Thursday next.

AN inquest was held before Dr. Hewlett at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on Saturday last, touching the death of Heera Ramjee, aged two years. The deceased was sitting on the steps of his father's shop in the Chunam Kiln Road on Friday afternoon, when a bullock cart passed by, and the bullock knocked its head against the deceased, who received a severe injury thereby. He was removed insensible to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died the following afternoon. The jury found that "the deceased died from the effects of injuries received by being accidentally knocked down by a bullock." Another inquest was held the same day at Boree Bunder, before Dr. Hewlett, touching the death of John Champion, an able seaman on board the ship *Proserpine*, now in Bombay harbour. On the evening of the 26th ult., at 8 o'clock, the deceased, who was at the time drunk, was dancing by himself on the forecastle of the ship, while another seaman was sitting on the top-gallant forecastle. Suddenly the deceased, while dancing, toppled over the bulwarks backwards and fell into the water. An alarm was raised, and one of the seaman jumped overboard to save the deceased, but nothing was seen of him after he fell down. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died by drowning, having accidentally fallen into the sea from his ship.

ON Sunday evening, about dusk, a Bunnia, residing in Borah Bazaar Street, who had been driving outside the Fort, returned home in his carriage and pair, and went into his house. The coachman then unharnessed the horses and left them standing in the street while he got the carriage into the coach house, when suddenly a native band, which was engaged at a wedding in that locality, struck up, and the horses being unprotected both took fright and ran away with their harness on, which tended still more to afright them. They came right through the Fort at their utmost speed, but, fortunately, owing to its being Sunday evening the roads were tolerably clear, or some serious collision might have occurred. As it was, however, one of the animals came in contact with a carriage at the junction of Apollo and Forbes Streets, the step of the carriage took the horse's off fore leg and completely smashed it, and at the same time the carriage was overturned and seriously damaged, the horse in it had a very narrow escape, and it was only with great difficulty after cutting away the harness that he was extricated. When the owner of the runaway horse came up he procured a native horse doctor with the view of getting the poor animal's fractured leg set. On this person arriving and after examining the nature of the poor brute's injuries, he pronounced it to be impossible to do anything for it. It was not till after a great deal of persuasion had been resorted to that the owner would allow the poor animal to be killed. But at length he reluctantly gave his consent, when the horse was put out of its agony by an end being put to its existence. It is said to have been worth Rs. 1,000. The other horse was taken back to his stable without having done any harm.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE—LOSS OF LIFE.

YESTERDAY afternoon, about two o'clock, the inhabitants of Small Colaba were thrown into a state of great alarm in consequence of the upper part of a house in a gully called Hamall Waddy, at the back of Thomas Street having fallen down and buried several poor people in the ruins.

The place where this terrible accident happened was situated over some stabling, and the sad affair appears to have occurred so suddenly that there was no time for the unfortunate inmates to escape. The people living in the adjoining houses heard a crash when a portion of the front part of the roof and tiling was seen to slide down into the gully in front and into an open space on one side of the place, the back part of the roof and rafters falling on to the floor of the upper room in which there were two women and a child, burying them in the debris. Mr. Inspector Jackson, in charge of the police of that section, was immediately on the spot, and upon climbing on to the top of the place he found that there were some people buried in the ruins, a young woman was first extricated from underneath the tiles and rubbish and carried through a window into the adjoining house. In a few minutes afterwards a child was observed with an old woman lying beneath some of the fallen rafters; A wooden beam was lying across the back of the child, which had to be cut with a saw before it could be extricated, when it was taken into the same house as the injured woman. The poor old woman was still under the ruins, and after removing a quantity of loose tiles and wood, it was found that a heavy beam of wood was lying across her neck and throat, to remove this was difficult, but it was effected in a very short time when the poor old creature was lifted out, but as far as we could ascertain she was lifeless.

There were three or four buggy horses in the stable below, none of them, however, so far as we could ascertain, were injured. The affrighted animals were extricated with some difficulty.

The injured persons were conveyed to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. Were, we have since heard, that they are doing well, neither of them being severely or seriously injured. The old woman, who we are told was 80 years of age, was found to be dead before they reached the Hospital with her.

From the appearance of a portion of the wall still standing, it is evident that the place was not fit for human habitation. There are others in the same locality which should certainly be surveyed, or we may have to report some other serious calamity.

HAVE THE BARODA RAILWAY AFFAIRS IMPROVED?

HOWEVER numerous and harassing may be the details of the administration to be executed by Government, it would, we apprehend, be scarcely able to rebut the charge of imbecility which would be laid at its doors, if it ever attempts to accord its final sanction to entrusting the project of extending the Baroda Railway Line in the hands of this Company, before ascertaining whether its present system of management can guard against those, we believe, unparalleled frauds and corruptions, which have almost entailed a double cost upon the construction of the present line, blasted, we make not the least hesitation in stating, nearly half the prospects of the Company, rendered the English system of co-partnery management unequal to the efficiency and safety of even indigenous transactions and caused to sink in the estimation of the ignorant mass. If Government fails in having an ordinarily safe management ensured, before the operations are commenced, out of wilful or unwilful ignorance, another disaster like the above will occur, and British credit will further suffer. It is not for us to point out the plans and contrivances by which the guarantee so loudly called for can be obtained. This will be evident and should be done by those whose duty it is to profit by the lessons of the past, in not only boldly looking to the roots of all the evils which have scandalized and demoralized half the province and spread the usual unwelcome effects of such a contagion over the rest, but tearing off these poisonous roots which foster such immoralities. Should the new Agent be content to be silent where active and shrewd interference is imperatively necessary he will have repeated that calamity—but in another way—which the late Agent inflicted under circumstances described by us so frequently, and was consequently gibetted in this journal as he deserved, before he left this country. But if Mr. Currey is anxious to seek for himself an unblotted reputation in this country, the fields that are open before him for the exercise of a penetrating, honest genius, need not be pointed out.

If it is urged by the Railway authorities, that the working of the traffic department has of late improved in such a material manner as to gain for it the approval of the impartial and well-informed public, neither can we nor any other unprejudiced observer by any means endorse such assertion It is time that Mr. Currey should minutely look into the ways in which the Carting Agency is carried out and its relation to the Company's servants. Then again he could reflect with profit upon the principles observed with reference to crimes, morally or legally established. It is also not the less important to ascertain, whether the different goods' fares need a better revision, for this much is certain, that the railway does not command that extent of traffic which it ought. And then we rest content with leaving to Mr. Currey's conscience to say, whether a better order of things is needed or not.—*Guzerat Mitra, April 29.*

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

LATITUDE 18° 53' 30" North; Longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of Barometer above the Sea, 37 feet.

Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations:

1866. Date.	Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr. (inches)	Temperature of the Air. (°)	Wet Bulb Thermometer. (°)	Dew point. (°)	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8 parts.)	Maximum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M. on following day. (°)	Minimum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M. (°)	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours. (Miles.)
April 23rd.	29.875	80.8	75.4	73.3	0.788	1.0	86.7	76.0	W.; N. E.; W.; N. W.; W.	115.5
" 24th.	.883	80.6	75.9	74.1	.812	2.0	86.5	76.1	Variable.	89.1
" 25th.	.873	79.7	74.3	72.2	.735	1.0	84.4	75.9	N. W.; W.; N. W.	140.1
" 26th.	.834	80.5	75.0	72.9	.781	3.3	86.0	77.2	N. W.; E.; N. W.; W.	155.5
" 27th.	.841	80.9	76.2	74.5	.808	2.0	86.2	77.0	N. W.	159.1
" 28th.	.841	81.6	76.1	74.0	.786	0.5	86.7	77.3	N. W.; N. E.; N. W.	179.1

FORT POLICE COURT.—30TH APRIL.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Nanjee Ramjee was charged with assaulting one Mowjee Wunmally. It appears that the complainant, who is a hawker in clothes, was passing along Moody Bazar in the afternoon of Saturday last, when the defendant came up to him and falsely accused him of having beaten his brother and assaulted him.

Doolab Jaitha, a dealer in cloth, corroborated in material points the testimony of the prosecutor.

The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees.

BABIA NARRAYEN, Bhima Rama and Bhickia Mahadoo, were respectively placed at the bar, charged with stealing two Bombay currency notes of twenty rupees each, from the pocket of Abookhan Adamkhan.

The charge against the first and third prisoners was clearly established, and they were sent to the House of Correction each to undergo two months' imprisonment. The second prisoner was discharged.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Khumees Abdoolla Seedee was yesterday placed at the bar, for having in his possession a quantity of sugar, suspected to have been stolen. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for one week in the House of Correction with hard labour.

THEFT.—A Hindoo named Mohun Gooman was charged with stealing three pieces of shirtings, of the value of twenty-five rupees, the property of one Ismail Rahimtoolla.

His Worship convicted the offender and sent him to the House of Correction for three months with hard labour.

THEFT OF A GOLD BANGLE.—Mahomed Ally Jumall and Mahadoo Curreem were respectively placed at the bar, on the charge of having stolen a gold bangle, worth Rs. 80, the property of one Mariam, woman.

The prosecutrix stated.—I am a prostitute and live in the first storey of a house in Bengalpoora. I know the prisoners by sight. At about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while I was sitting in my room, the prisoners entered it. They at once commenced abusing me and afterwards beat me with their fists. They also kicked me. I cried out "sepoy! sepoy." They both appeared to be drunk. I became insensible from the effects of the blows. When I recovered I did not see the prisoners in my room. I also found that I was robbed of a pair of gold bangles which I had on my arms. When I recovered my senses I found near the door of my room an old woman named Fatima and a man named Yasee. They live in a room opposite to mine. I heard that the prisoners had been apprehended and went downstairs. I then saw the prisoners in the custody of a policeman, who showed me this gold bangle. I recognised it as my own. It was one of the two I had been robbed of. I told the policeman that I had also lost another of the same kind.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till Wednesday next.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—28TH APRIL.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Messrs A. C. Gumpert and J. L. Brodie vs. Mowjee Meghjee.

The plaintiffs are the trustees of the estate of Mr. Framjee Ardasir Davur. The action was brought to recover Rs. 144, being the amount of a promissory note given by the defendant on the 15th March 1866, in the following terms:—"One month after date I promise to pay to the order of Messrs. A. C. Gumpert and J. L. Brodie, or other trustees, for the time being, of the estate of Framjee Ardasir Davur, the sum of Rs. 144, for value received."

The defendant, appearing in the witness-box, admitted the claim, which he requested to be allowed to pay by instalments.

Mr. Gumpert said he could allow no instalments.

His Honor remarked that he could allow no instalments for a claim like this, and gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERANEAN BANK (LIMITED).

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In reply to "A Shareholder" of the London and Bombay Bank, whose letter appears in your paper of to-day's date, I beg to say, that our half-yearly balance sheet up to the 30th June 1865 was published in the Bombay papers of November last. I have now before me the *Times of India* dated 6th of November in which it appears.

The half-yearly meeting to be held in London on the 28th March for the purpose of laying a statement of our affairs before the shareholders up to the 31st December last, was postponed until the 25th instant, in order that the accounts furnished by the Branches might be examined. The accounts of this Meeting cannot be published in Bombay until after the arrival of the mail of the 3rd proximo. Yours &c.,

P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

Bombay, 30th April.

THE BANK OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The report of the meeting of shareholders of the Bank of India, published in your paper of this morning, clearly shows the feeling of shareholders as regards the balance sheet laid before them. But the fault lies at their doors, as truly remarked by Mr. Scoble in not electing new directors in place of those resigned. This was no doubt a mistake on their part. But great care should now be taken in selecting their liquidators. No man, whatever his connections may be, should be nominated, if he is known to be compromising with his creditors throughout Bombay, or if he is a debtor to the Bank. The losses of the Bank will turn up far greater than estimated by the auditors, and unless the liquidators be honest, hardworking, business men, the chances of receiving a good dividend of the assets are

Bombay, 30th April. VERY POOR.

POONA.

WE regret to hear that fever is on the increase in the city, we therefore hope that the municipality will lose no time in causing the sanitary condition of the city to be improved.—*Observer, April 28.*

WE understand that Abraham David, Esq., officiating Superintendent of Police, left this for Barramuttee on Tuesday evening last, in consequence of a report of a disturbance with the ramoosees having taken place at Barramuttee.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE storm on Sunday night (April 22nd) appears to have been even more severe at the Sandheads than at Calcutta. The Meteorological report states that a severe gale had raged during Sunday night, and we have since learnt that the inner light vessel, the *Dewa*, lost four anchors in her endeavour to stem the force of a tremendous tide way and heavy gale of wind.—*Hurkaru, April 24.*

WE understand that there are no hopes of saving the *Maharanee*. The latest reports that have reached town state that, as usual in such cases, she is fast digging a grave for herself in the sands. The next spring tides, which commence on the 28th instant, will probably finish her, by breaking to pieces what has not sunk already. The ship is on her beam ends and sinking very fast.

THE garrison at Dewangiri is shortly to be withdrawn and the position abandoned; but a strong military post is to be established and maintained at or near Buxa, where sufficient space is found at a healthy elevation with abundant water and every other requisite for the comfort and health of the troops.—*Englishman, April 24.*

PORT CANNING.—We learn that since the accidents last reported several fresh land-slips have occurred, some of considerable length and depth, and that in consequence of the encroachments of the river the construction of some of the buildings, which were intended to be of two stories, has been suspended. The works of the Port Canning Company are, however, progressing vigorously, but the repair of the Railway Jetty has not yet been commenced, and one or two more of the screw piles are reported to have given way. The bazaar which was recently burnt down has been completely rebuilt.—*Indian Daily News, April 24.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE have heard with pleasure of the success which has attended the efforts of the Elephant Khedda Establishment in the Belaspoor District.

On the 8th instant they succeeded in capturing a herd of fourteen elephants. It was with some difficulty we learn that the large herd was captured; they were surrounded for several days, and it took three weeks to effect their capture.

We doubt not that the captures will now be frequent, as the establishment has now become acquainted with the country in which their operations are being carried on.—*Central India Times, April 28.*

CABOOL.

CABUL NEWS, UP TO THE 9TH APRIL.—Ghuznee was invested on or about the 30th March by a force from Cabul; a large detachment from the force has taken up a position on the road between Candahar and Ghuznee.

Disturbances are reported in Koorum, in consequence of the oppression of the Governor, who is said to belong to the party of Azim Khan.

Up to the 9th instant no movement had been made from Cabul against Jellalabad. The Ameer is said to be still at Candahar.

It is stated that there is a conspiracy on foot for depriving Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan of authority in Cabul.—*Lahore Chronicle, April 21.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

FANCY MEN.

(From the Madras Times, April 25.)

To what may we attribute the increasing number of "fancy men" in India? In days gone by the Anglo-Indian wife be her temperament either gay or severe, be her reputation either fast or pious, was seldom bold enough to defy public opinion by practically imitating a meritricious custom that has for long found favour in France; but in these days with monstrously ugly chignons, cheese plate bonnets, silver crinolines, and electro gilt heels, we are being reluctantly familiarised with the presence of that anomalous existence—the *cher ami* of the married English lady. The London Reviews have of late assured us that social morality at home is being sapped by the evil example of a luxurious and unprincipled aristocracy on the other side of the Channel, and we have read with deep regret the apprehensions that have found utterance in the most worldly minded newspapers regarding the alarming tendencies of "fashion" now-a-days. We have endeavoured to believe that the danger is exaggerated by the satirists; and that the practical heathenism of a gross description that is now popular in France, is mainly due to the repressive effect of a selfish Imperialism on the volatile mind of its victims. Were the French people possessed of more political freedom than is now theirs, the baneful influence of Anonymas of utterly corrupt character would be confined to a very small area: but situated as the country now is, we can hardly feel surprised at hearing that Virtue studies how to win favour in Paris by copying the attire, and mimicing the manners of Vice. In England, however, we find no such palliation for wrongdoing; and we would fain believe that the writers of the metropolis take a morbid view of the present state of English Society.

But what are we to think when we observe the style of some girls who arrive in India now-a-days. Many debutantes, it is true, are as feminine, as ladylike, as modest in speech and manner as any man could desire his mother to be; but others, and, their number is increasing, are nothing more nor less than good looking, high-spirited, reckless boys in petticoats, to whom it is a difficult and unaccustomed task to utter a dozen words consecutively without employing slang terms. It might be supposed, were the statements of these fair charmers to be credited, that until two or three years ago the female mind was insulted by the assumption that it is incapable of forming a useful opinion on any higher topic than dress, and that that mind is now in self-defence freeing itself from the trammels that have so long hindered its movements. Without taking the trouble to show how fallacious is the idea that their mothers were denied such mental freedom as is the due of educated women, we would simply notice the extraordinary manner in which these lively logicians show their fitness for such freedom as men enjoy. They form their views of the world, usually speaking, not from personal observation and experience, but from what they read in such novels as Bronte's, Braddon's, Victor Hugo's, Eugene Sue's and other authors of the sensational school, if not from the *London Journal*, the *Family Herald*, or the *Englishman's Magazine*. Leaving England at such an age as renders it impossible that they could have seen anything of metropolitan life, they venture to lay down the law on questions of fashion, and seldom exhibit diffidence in discussing other matters with which they are even less acquainted. Piquant, chatty, and witty, they win their way to some hearts, and before they have fairly calculated the responsibilities they find themselves married, and, they fear, "done for."

It is often argued that the parties to ill-assorted marriages must from sheer necessity reconcile themselves to their fate, and learn to make the best of bad bargins. But in practice people are not so wise as their friends would have them be. How often do we meet husbands and wives in India who have no bond of sympathy between them, who care little if anything about each other and yet who are deservedly admired and liked by those around them: and how often are we tempted to regret that the art of pleasing which is studied so successfully elsewhere find no place at home! Marriage is described as a lottery, but we are rather inclined to fancy that it is not such a chance as the unfortunates would represent it to be. Speaking generally, a sensible, modest, thrifty, affectionate daughter will become as sensible, modest, thrifty, affectionate wife to any man who can justly value, and affectionately stimulate, such qualities. On the other hand, the fast, discourteous, and extravagant daughter is almost sure to prove a fast, discourteous, and extravagant wife to any man who is not possessed of extraordinary self-control, patience, and conscientiousness. Some men are prodigies of husbands, and deserve to be immortalised for their generous endeavours to make their flippant wives pleasant members of society, but most men in India who are not happily married have so much to occupy their time and thoughts that they find it impossible to devote their brief leisure to the needful work of taming the untamed speeds to which, Mazeppa like, they are bound hand and foot. It is but natural, then, that the husband should soon condemn in his wife such improprieties of manner as before marriage he might have been inclined to regard with unconcern, and that he should attempt to check the use of words, the affectation of experience, and the mode of dress which are characteristic of the Haymarket, or the Bois de Boulogne. Before marriage men are usually too much inclined to regard everything from a roseate point of view, but after marriage their eyes are insensibly opened to defects in the character of their wives, and on the results of that observation depend their chances of eventual happiness, or the reverse. This scrutiny the bride of "fast" habits indignantly resents, and soon shows her determination not to relinquish any of the privileges which she enjoyed before marriage. The upshot necessarily is that the husband stands on his dignity, mutual love rapidly gives way to mutual indifference, and as the fair victim quaintly puts it, they confess that they have been mutually "sold." Did the indifference thus caused result in nothing more serious to the world at large than the domestic unhappiness of the happy (!) pair, it would be absurd to take any notice of it. Husbands and wives have a perfect right, so far as their neighbours are concerned, to naggle at one another in private, and even to pinch each other's ears in bed if so they feel inclined; but immediately they resort to acts which affect public morality, the public have a right to criticise and condemn their conduct.

We think most people will agree with us that "fancy men" are anomolous, yet how frequently do we meet married ladies in India who patronise the strange institution. These "fancy men" are not usually good looking, they are seldom very intelligent, but their chief recommendation is that they are constant, for a time, in their devotions to the objects of their, so-called, affections. We may assume that no man who is not a snob at heart could condescend to be the *cher ami* of the wife of any acquaintance, but as snobs predominate in these, as in former days, it is not surprising that "fancy men" are found to meet the demand. The ostensible province of these good creatures is to amuse certain married women who are not satisfied with the companionship and conversation of their husbands. We are assured that such platonic attachments are quite innocent, and we are simultaneously asked to ignore the melancholy evidence that crops up in the Divorce Court. But surely married men and women cannot be so dull of comprehension as to regard complacently such attentions as these "fancy men" are generous enough to show to flighty ladies. Could any man who loves his wife as a wife should be loved, who desires to keep evil influences at a distance from her, who wishes to retain confidence in her honour and affection, permit the habitual presence at her side of a bachelor who if not a vicious has only a negative reputation, who to men talks of women as though they are mere playthings, and who flirts *pour passer le temps?* Would any man, be he either a Joseph or a Prince Regent, hear with unconcern that his mother encouraged the attentions of now this, now that admirer, and forgot her paramount duty to her husband by acts which to say the least were questionable. Some ladies who have "fancy men" are, it is true, neglected by their husbands, and taught by their indifference to seek sympathy in some other quarter. But that this is not always the case is proved by the scandalous conduct of Lady Elinor Cavendish with Lord Cecil Gordon, which was lately the subject of a trial in the London Divorce Court. This, an instance of a young wife, beloved and trusted by her husband, surrounded by luxuries, and the mother of several little children, deliberately sacrificing everything for the sake of enjoying the society of an aristocratic old scoundrel, who is unfortunately the father of eleven children. Here there was no provocation in any shape, the "fancy man" was a person old enough to be his victim's father, and the victim was the possessor of a happy home, so far as the world knows. Yet this well born, carefully nurtured, tenderly trained, highly accomplished young lady forfeited her own and her family's honour for the sake of indulging such a passion as the licentious wife of Potiphar would probably not have felt. And we are asked to believe that "fancy men" are perfectly harmless, that their presence at social gatherings is inoffensive, and that the holy order of Matrimony is not scandalised by the virtual abnegation in public of marriage vows. The "fancy men" are very sentimental if not in their own opinion highly cultivated, and they tell us they languish unless they are permitted to enjoy the daily society of ladies. *Punch* has recommended such dear fellows to go to ladies' schools, but then *Punch* is "veway vulgah." If the "fancy men" really yearn for the daily society of virtuous and accomplished women,—and that yearning is a natural and honourable instinct—why do they not marry? Instead of this, however, they usually gad about the world setting a bad example wherever they go, and directly, in such a country as this lowering the reputation of the British nation among the keen observers around us. Time goes on and at last perhaps the "fancy man" is caught, and married. But he usually proves a miserable apology for a husband, for while his sympathies are lavished on friends outside her own home, he is so jealous that he denies his wife the liberty to which she is fairly entitled. "Fancy men" ought not to be tolerated in any moral society, but in India especially where ladies have a great deal of idle time on their hands, their presence is most pernicious, and they should be scouted by all persons who regard the reputation of wives, and sisters as deserving consideration. Were "fancy men" shunned as resolutely as are sweeps in a London street, there would be fewer cases now preparing in India for the Divorce Court. Modest wives and mothers owe it to themselves to set their faces against the spread of the indefensible liberty, we ought rather to call it license of "fast" young ladies, instead of in private protesting against the conduct of "fancy men," and in public acting as though it is prudish to question the innocence of arrangements which are opposed to the spirit of both Divine and human laws.

It may be urged that the husbands of "fast" ladies who patronise "fancy men" should be urged to prevail on their wives to act with greater regard for social laws. But these husbands are usually muffs of the first water, who either cannot or will not see the perilous position in which their wives are placed. Some ladies of the new school not only talk slang which even men do not use, but they endeavour to show their freedom from restraint by speaking disparagingly of their husbands, and seizing every opportunity to lower the importance of their liege lords in the eyes of friends. How women who are well born and well educated can see anything womanly, or laudable in this description of conversation we are at a loss to understand. A woman who has not the good taste to abstain from detracting criticisms in his absence of the man whom she has vowed to love, honour, and obey: or who cannot think well of him to whose labours of mind and body she is indebted, not only for the little luxuries around her, but for her daily food and clothing, is contemptible as an instance of lamentable ingratitude, and unfeminine coarseness of mind. Yet it is not unusual now-a-days to meet such ladies in India. Were the marriage relation such as these "fast" ladies would have it to be Society would fall to pieces, and the world be deluged by a flood of horrid crime. Indian society at large will do well by opposing the spread of improprieties, to use the mildest term, such as we have referred to; and the growing tendency to moral depravity should be "stamped out" while the centres of disease are, if not few, at least far between. As there would be no thieves were there no receivers of stolen goods, so also there would be but few "fancy men" and "fast" wives were such people kept at a distance by honourable men and modest women.

LETTERS FROM NOWSHERA, No. XIV.

FROM CAPTAIN TORTHORWOLD TO HIS BROTHER IN ENGLAND.

(From the Pioneer, April 25.)

NOWSHERA, 18TH APRIL.

DEAR JACK,—Please to boil up all your most gushing feelings of fraternal affection, and pity the sorrows of your miserable brother, for the hot weather has at last come on with a sudden rush, and we pant for air, as pants the hart for cooling streams. Nor are my sufferings from the heat at all alleviated by seeing the repeated departures of more lucky mortals for the Hills, since to have comrades in affliction renders it almost endurable, but to be left behind amidst the torments that accompany the advent of an Indian summer adds considerably to their severity. Why don't I go to the Hills too, you ask in the same spirit that makes young ladies in England think that it's the easiest thing in the world for fellows to return home at any time, and marry them off hand? Well, for the best of all reasons, namely, that my work lies in the plains, and as I cannot get any kind Samaritan to do it for me, leave of absence is an impossibility, and I must therefore console myself with the pleasure that is to be derived from a conscientious discharge of duty—a pleasure that I would willingly exchange for a six months' trip to the Himalayas, accepting, at the same time, any amount of reproaches from an uneasy conscience. By the way, what a funny kind of thing that same conscience is, how flexible, how elastic, how regardful of one's own interests, how careless of others! One man's conscience sees nothing objectionable in the marriage of beautiful but poor Miss May, with old, ugly, but rich Lord December, yet, at the same time, it affects great horror at French marriages *de convenance*. Another conscience objects strongly to the love in-a-cottage style of matrimony, and thinks that the sin of poverty is greater than that of evil living. Some female consciences decry flirtation in the abstract, but practise it in fact whenever opportunity occurs, and some, of an antique and time-worn kind, look upon ball-room tendresses with horror, but consider that it is both pious and seemly to make desperate running after young curates. Then, again, there is the young-lady conscience that abhors those girls who are husband-hunters by profession, and yet, with all its demure propriety, it is as eager in the pursuit of man as any other. Lastly, is the jolly easy-going conscience of the moderate Christian, which sees no harm in anything pleasant to the senses on a week-day, but which thinks that whilst on Sunday is rather wicked!

Well, to return to our muttons, the annual Hejira of Anglo-Saxons that takes place during each hot whether, when the cities of the plain are deserted by their inhabitants even as they were in the olden time by Mr. Lot and his family, only that now-a-days there is no chance of Mrs. Lot's fate occurring to any one, for nobody would be such a fool as to cast back a longing glance at his forsaken habitations. As I before said, all who can get away are flying to the cool groves, the lovely views, the bracing atmosphere, and the invigorating breezes of the mountains, there to amuse themselves in one way or another for the next six or seven months when they will return, with robust health and rosy cheeks, to glory over us by that time—shrivelled-up, pallid, ennuyé creatures, who have fought the battle of Life and Death at our posts. Perhaps you may be curious, as to what constitutes the amusements and enjoyments of Himalayan existence? Well, when I partook of them some ten years since, they were rather peculiar, but since then society in India has advanced in morality with gigantic strides, and I doubt not that the Hill Stations are as staid as reputable, and of as stern a propriety as the decorous, though terribly dull court of Queen Victoria. But all the same for that, though "sinners were many and saints were few," and though the infallible dogmas of a hundred Popes could not have made us immaculate; yet those days were days of pleasantness, and all our paths were jolly. Everybody that was a body flirted on a grand and gorgeous scale, a flirtation being as necessary a portion of a Hill-kit as a chimney-pot hat or a evening suit of plain clothes. Most men gambled more or less, at one game or another, and very sensational and exciting was the monthly settling day, though not very pleasant to the feelings of all concerned. Then, in those days, men had not become too much used-up for dancing, and we consequently had balls coming off in rapid succession, whilst Pic-nics and Archery meeting filled up all those leisure moments that were not occupied with the dice, the cue, or the pretty bits of pasteboard. Altogether, a joyous, mad, reckless style of life, but I fear rather a naughty one, and one, too, that would have given rise to some sad thoughts, had there been time for such a thing, and had not the pace been too good for any one to inquire about those who dropped out of our ranks. Sometimes a promising young fellow would get hit heavily at "Brag" (then the favourite Indian game); then he would endeavour to re-coup himself by betting more heavily than wisely; then settling day would approach, and the fear of being posted as a defaulter would drive him to the most desperate play on the chance of regaining his losses, and then, the end would be, that "Lieutenant This has retired from the service by the sale of his commission," or that "Lieutenant That unfortunately fell down a precipice, and was killed on the spot." I remember one particular case, when a young fellow who was staying with me—as promising a lad as I ever saw—went in for Brag in the hopes of trebling the money that he had in his possession and thus enabling him to return to England for a time there to wed one of the sweetest girls in the world, to whom he had been betrothed for two or three years. In a single month he was hopelessly and irretrievably ruined past redemption, and as he could not pay his losses, he had to exchange from his Regiment to one quartered in the West Indies, where he speedily sickened and died, whilst the poor girl to whom he was betrothed became, for a time, insane, and then gradually withered away, until a merciful Death closed her sorrows. But more sad than the disasters resulting from gambling were those that originated in flirting, that most harmless pastime when practised in moderation and not carried to excess, as is the case in these days when people love themselves too well to damage their fair fame for the love of another. I have known, in that olden time, some women who were universally popular, universally respected, happy wives, and fond mothers, and yet who were led away by the "Genius loci," the Hill Mephistophiles, into the commission of some irrevocable step from which there was no return, and then, indeed, the most unthinking felt that a sad and piteous event had occurred, and the subject was tabooed in our circle. It is odd how some people—women especially—dislike moderation and half-measures; to use a plain Anglo-Saxonism, "they must go the whole hog or none;" once embarked an adventure, they cannot stop until its end is reached; and, in their delight in doing that which is irrevocable, they first commit matrimony, then a *faux pas*, and, lastly, suicide. But, I suppose, that the Hills are all changed now-a-days as we are ourselves, for, after all, it was the fault of society if anything went wrong, and in these present times we are much too moral and respectable in our conduct ever to tolerate such wicked doings. Really, people are becoming wonderfully good, and enormously cautious in all their words and deeds; men take more time to accept an invitation to dinner than formerly they would have to a duel; women bestow as much attention on their dresses as they used to on their lovers; impulsiveness, warmth, and outspoken candour have departed; listlessness, frigidity, and reticence have come into fashion; love has been succeeded by "spooning;" marriages of affection by marriages for money; elopements by careful arrangements; and domestic life by Club existence. Are we really more moral than we were twenty years since, or are we more *blazé*, unimpassioned, cautious, and fond of our own blessed selves? Or is it, that we are wise in our generation, and hide those vices and peccadilloes which the hot-headed impulsiveness of those who have gone before us made patent to the world? Anyhow there can be no doubt that society is vastly improved by the change, and we should begin to believe in our own sanctity, were it not that, now and then, some woman whom we have regarded as a model of all the domestic and nuptial virtues, becomes suddenly a mere Titania, and thinks the world of respectability and fair fame well lost, for the sake of miserable, ass-headed Bottom—a witless, uncouth monster, possessed of no charm of form or mind in other eyes than her own. When these piteous events happen to ruffle our equanimity with a view of the soothing passions that underlie all humanity, we men turn away our heads and affect not to see what is going on; but with the women it is different, for they, unlike hawks, delight in picking out each other's e'en."

I wonder whether any mortal in this "wale of tears" really enjoys getting out of bed at an exceeding early hour in the morning? For myself, I hate and detest the practice, and I believe that it is the real cause of half the sickness in India. Supposing you get up at 5 o'clock A.M. as we now do, owing to the necessity of getting through Parade before the sun is high in the Heavens. First of all you cannot eat anything at that unholy hour, and thus have to undergo the first fatigues of the day on an empty interior which must be very injurious to the digestive apparatus. Then you sally out, with your wits only half about you, to inhale the damp, unwholesome exhalations from the dew-covered ground, and having accomplished all your work, you find yourself, at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, very sleepy. So to recruit your energies and to kill a portion of the interminable day, you lie down and go through a feverish dream of wakefulness, and you get up in a couple of hours about as much refreshed as if you had been fighting with a deadly sickness. Then, after mess, you sit down to your usual whist—the heat being too great to admit of sleep, and you probably revoke through weariness two or three times, but are not found out, as your opponents are equally tired with yourself. And at last, when the small hours are growing rapidly larger, you tumble into bed, to be aroused again in three or four hours' time, just at the very moment when the coolness of the morning air has allowed you to fall into a sweet, balmy, refreshing slumber. In fact, Jack, this getting up in the middle of the night is "most tolerable and not to be endured" by any one who has a penchant for that most heavenly state, the early morning sleep; and I consequently often feel "an inward longing a fond desire" after the rest afforded by the sick list.

A capital blunder in one of the papers to-day—a telegram arrived saying that "the American President had *vetoed* the Freedmen's Bureau Bill"—this was converted into "voted," and thus, by the transposition of one letter and the addition of another, the purport of the message was completely changed.

By bye, Jack, from thine meltingly,
TOM TORTHORWOLD.

CLERICAL MAGISTRATES.

(From the London Review, March 3.)

"HOLY" George Herbert, in a little work that will never die, has described the country parson in various places and circumstances—in circuit, in journey, in sentinel, in mirth in contempt, in preaching, in his library, in church, in his house; in almost every place and condition in short, in which he might be found at the present day, except one—the Bench. A clerical magistrate was a hybrid being, of whom the writer of any natural history of parsons could not take cognizance, and which has not even been admitted into the singularly-varied collections of Mr. Trollope and the author of "The Owlet." It is true, that in treating of "the parson's completeness," George Herbert says that he must not only be a pastor but a lawyer and physician also, and that he should read Dalton's "Justice of the Peace" and the "Abridgments of the Statutes;" but this was in order that he might if possible prevent his flock from going to law, and not that he might officially sit in judgment on their quarrels; and moreover, in "the parson's survey" of his flock, he is to endeavour to make each member industrious and, if there be any wealthy person, who, after discharging his duties to his family and dependents, has yet idle time upon his hands, then he bids him endeavour to be "of the commission of peace—there is nothing to that; no common wealth in the world hath a braver institution than that of justices of the peace." But not a word is there as to the pastor himself being put into the commission of peace; clearly: "the Parson on the Bench" was the subject of a chapter that had never been presented to the mind of the author of "The Country Parson."

How the parson originally found his way to a seat on the Bench is a matter that is as much involved in obscurity as his tenure of that position is covered with incongruities and, too often with ridicule. Why "a Priest to the Temple," as George Herbert calls his country parson, should leave his proper position for a voluntary engagement in duties that are purely secular and altogether outside his office, is a step which we are tempted to think must make the idle scoff and the judicious grieve. Although for such a proceeding there may be a constraining motive—such as gaining a position among the country magnates and the satisfying an inherent lust for power—yet there seems to be absolutely no reason why such an office should be intrusted to the parish priest. So far were ordained ministers in the early ages of Church from seeking to hold the magisterial office, that the clergy considered magistrates to be their inferiors in position and subject to them in matters of spiritual jurisdiction! The *seniores ecclesiæ* of the primitive Church were not ordained persons, but a kind of lay elders, answering according to their divisions and ranks, to the modern church wardens and aldermen; in this latter word, indeed, we have the free translation of *seniores*—the elders or elder-men who appear as "aldermen" in the Saxon translation of the Bible where our version uses the word "princes;" and thus they were the chief rulers and magistrates who had to do with ecclesiastical matters, but were not of the clergy. And, further than this, because it was held that clerical and lay duties could not consistently be discharged by one and the same person, among the immunities granted to the early clergy their exemption from all civil and municipal offices. And this immunity was confirmed by Constantine in a special grant, in which he stated that the ministration in divine things should not be hindered by the sacrilegious distraction of civil affairs.

Perhaps we may trace the rise of clerical magistrates to those troublous times of the Puritan period, when the minister and his elders bore rule in each parish, and, through their deputies, were represented in the national assembly. Simultaneously with their magisterial rule was their attempt to put down games and Christmas merry-makings, and perhaps, the learned Selden had this in his mind when he wrote thus:—"There never was a merry world since the fairies left dancing, and the parson left conjuring. The opinion of the latter kept thieves in awe, and did as much good in a country as a Justice of Peace." Selden, evidently, was of George Herbert's way of thinking—that the parson's work should come before that of the magistrate, not only preceding, but, if possible, superseding it, by adjusting quarrels, by explaining mutual errors, and by reconciling enemies. "Nevertheless," says Herbert, "there may happen sometimes some cases wherein he chooseth to permit his parishioners rather to make use of the law than himself .... but then he shows them how to go to law, even as brethren, and not as enemies." Beyond a certain point the parson could not go, and then he must give place to the magistrate; but that he should then take the place of the magistrate was a thing never thought of. When Sir Roger de Coverley had occasion to speak of his own chaplain and country parson, he said that, during the thirty years that he had lived among them, there had not been a lawsuit in the parish; "if any dispute arises they apply themselves to him for the decision; if they do not acquiesce in his judgment, which I think never happened above once, or twice at most, they appeal to me." Here the parish priest kept to his proper place, and Sir Roger—the squire and magistrate—to his. But, after the lapse of half a century, when the dead sleep of chill indifferentism had fallen upon the Church, the clerical magistrate had made his appearance among the many strange and deplorable anomalies that then attended upon ecclesiastical matters; and the author of "The Task" could pen a portraiture of a country pastor that is not to be found in George Herbert's famous gallery.

"The plump convevial parson often bears
The magisterial sword in vain, and lays
His reverence and his worship both to rest
On the same cushion of habitual sloth."

It was not until late in life that the poet Crabbe became a clarical magistrate, and could, with preciseness, write of his peasants as

"These who take from *our* reluctant hands,
What Burn advises or the Bench commands."

And his biographer says of him that "when the duties of a magistrate were afterwards added to those of a clergyman, these multiplied calls scarcely allowed him necessary relaxation." Nevertheless, one of the laudatory lines upon his monument in Trowbridge Church, hands down his fame as "A Minister and a Magistrate"—a conjunction of incongruous character that seems to possess the elements of burlesque. We feel convinced that it would be for the advantage not only of the Church but of the community, if clergymen were disabled from holding the magisterial office. When a case, in which the law has been harshly or curiously dealt with is floated into more than local fame, it is almost invariably found that the wielder of the law's terrors or the floundering exponent of its statutes, is a country parson. How is the spiritual shepherd to win the confidence and love of his flock, if he is to act rather as the sheep-dog than the shepherd, and combine in his own person the functions of policeman and judge? "A Minister and a Magistrate" can no more be blended into a harmonious whole than oil can be mingled with water.

The latest specimen of the eccentricities of the Clerical Magistrate is to be found in "the Inkberrow child-felony case," to which we refrained from alluding last week, as the inquiry had been adjourned. The local press having now laid before us the two public examinations into the case, on March 16th and 23rd, we can properly report upon it; and as the facts lie in a very small compass, they may be stated briefly. They are these:—Among the 100 children attending Inkberrow School, a village near Redditch, Worcestershire, was a girl of ten, named Emily Jane Ballard, who, during the morning prayers at Inkberrow Church, on Sunday, March 11th, while the children were standing up to sing, put her hand into the pocket of her companion, Sarah Jane Gough, and took therefrom a halfpenny and penny. The latter she placed in her mouth and then in her pocket, and was seen to do so by old Mrs. Davies, the assistant school-mistress, who shook her head at her. After church, Ballard gave back the halfpenny to its owner, but ran off with the penny. The next day, the rector, the Rev. G. R Gray, was informed of the misdeed, and the little criminal begged to be forgiven. But Mr. Gray "simply felt," he said, "that the child should be made to know better at her tender years;" he also wanted "to let the parents of the child know that there is some law to prevent children being brought up as thieves." Besides which, Emily had "stolen" a peaknife, though she afterwards returned it, only a fortnight before; and Mrs. Worthington, the school-mistress, although "she could not point to any distinct instance of falsehood," nevertheless "had a general impression that the child was untruthful." Mr. Gray, therefore, "believing the case to be a serious one, decided upon sending her to Redditch," for Mr. Gray was a clerical magistrate and Chairman of the County Petty Sessions. On the Monday, therefore, so that no time might be lost, and while the little culprit was yet redhanded with her theft, Emily Jane Ballard was given into the custody of Police-constable Hall, who walked with her the seven miles to Redditch, and deposed that she was very "frightened when I took her away." Arrived at Redditch, she was taken before another magistrate, who remanded her till the next day. Her parents, being "respectable people," offered bail, but it was refused by three magistrates, and she was detained in custody for five days. At "the lock up" she met with a good Samaritan in the person of her jailor, Police-constable Brown, who deposed "I allowed her to be with my own family, for, when placed in the cell, she screamed very loudly, and seemed to be terribly frightened. She was taken as much care of as if she had been one of the family." No thanks to the rector, however, who, on the Friday morning, sat in judgment upon her as chairman of the Bench. He then professed that he did not intend to go on with the prosecution, and, having lectured the child, and told her that "if, at ten years of age she took a penny, she would when she reached the age of fifteen or sixteen, steal large sums of money, and perhaps under worse circumstances than the present," he discharged her. But her friends had supplied her with a legal adviser, who declined to allow the case to be thus terminated, and she was therefore remanded on bail until March 23rd, when the case was fully gone into before a full Bench and a crowded court, the decision at which the magistrates arrived being that "they were unanimously of opinion that there was no felonious intent in the case, and they should therefore dismiss it." Emily Jane Ballard aged ten, then withdrew, having suffered five days' imprisonment, a fortnight's disgrace, and two public appearances as "the prisoner at the bar," on the charge of stealing a penny, a charge of which she was pronounced innocent by a bench of magistrates. But then, no one of the half-dozen was a clerical magistrate. Whether we have heard the last of the rector of Inkberrow in this matter depends in a great measure upon Sir George Grey and the nature of that "explanation" which he has promised to the House "would be called for." We could wish that, together with the Rev. G. R. Gray, we had also heard the last of all clerical magistrates. If George Herbert could now re-write his book he would have unexpected and ample material, drawn from magisterial sources, for that section of his work which treats of the "Parson in Contempt."

THE HYTHE INQUIRY.

(From the Spectator, March 31.)

COMMISSIONS of inquiry are very useful. They serve various purposes. They may be appointed either to act as a soothing sop to public excitement, to ease the passage of a vote through the House, or to obtain *bonâ fide* information with a view to the introduction of real reforms. It depends almost entirely on the nature of their composition which of these functions they do in fact discharge. Sir Charles Russell has done good service by drawing attention to the present state of musketry instruction throughout the Army. The public in general is now so well acquainted with the nature of the improvements which have recently been introduced into the manufacture of the principal arm of our infantry, that there is little fear lest the importance of the subject should be underrated. We have the fullest confidence in the good faith of Lord Hartington and of the Duke of Cambridge, but we must say that if the inquiry which the former has promised to institute, be conducted by men selected on the principles which ruled over the appointment of the recent Commission on the medical service of the Army, it will be very nearly useless. But that the fact is again and again overlooked, it would seem to be self-evident that men intimately connected with the body into whose proceedings an inquiry is to be made ought not to be members of the investigating commission, not only because they are all but certain to be prejudiced, but because their evidence is precisely that which we most desire to obtain. The more necessary it is that they should appear as witnesses, the more certain is it that they ought not to be placed in such positions that their evidence cannot possibly be sifted, so that that evidence will ultimately appear not as what it really is, the result of their previous knowledge of the subject, but as the result of their investigation into the opinions of others. We have the more reason to fear that some mistake of this kind will be made in the present instance, because Lord Hartington has not apparently at all appreciated the true nature of the case. When he "asked whether the Army, the Militia, and the Volunteers were not satisfied with the instruction as a whole," there was not the faintest response in the House. Not one word was said in favour of the system during the whole evening. Indeed the severest comment that was made on the Hythe establishment came from one of the members who opposed Sir C. Russell's motion. It is not difficult to ascertain what the Volunteers think on the subject. It is perhaps natural that they should prefer a system of instruction conducted under the auspices of their own association to that of any Government institution, but it is not a little remarkable that when the movement first began, the Volunteers, eager to acquire the most perfect knowledge of the use of the regulation weapon which the Army could give them, flocked to Hythe in such numbers that it was difficult to provide accommodation for all who wished to enter the School of Musketry. No obstacle is, we believe, at present thrown in the way of any Volunteers who choose to avail themselves of the instruction given at Hythe, but nevertheless there has been of late little or no competition between the Wimbledon course and the older and more regularly established system of rifle training.

It is not quite so easy to discover by a test of this kind the feelings of the Militia officers, because those of them who go to Hythe at all, do so chiefly in order to obtain adjutancies and other appointments which are not given to any but those who have qualified themselves by passing through the regulation course.

The opinion of the Army on the subject was expressed with sufficient distinctness in the debate; and from an acquaintance with a certain number of Army officers, we could quote many expressions of opinion, all tending to show that the feeling of those in the House is fully shared by most of those outside of it. That special instances of pedantic mismanagement have tended to aggravate this feeling is probable enough. The 89th Regiment have, according to Sir C. Russell, in spite of an appeal of their Colonel's and a protest from the medical officer, been compelled immediately on their return from a long course of very active service in India, to trudge down daily to Hythe, or stand about for hours on the sloppy ground of the camp in which they are quartered, and this throughout one of the most rainy winters we have had for years. But their case is connected with the whole question of permanent camps, and with that of the wisdom which sends regiments immediately on their return from India to the worst stations that can be selected for them—subjects on which, so far as we have been able to ascertain it, the opinion of our best officers is quite as unanimous as on that of the Hythe course, but which are only incidentally connected with the latter topic. There must be some much more general reason why the military system is so unpopular while the Volunteer course at Wimbledon is just as well attended now as it was when it was first instituted. The fact is that at Hythe, as elsewhere,

"Men may be read, as well as books, too much;"

—that it is quite possible to acquire the habits of pedagogue, and to fancy that all the world is equally ignorant of the subjects on which one is bound to descant during a number of years, without being oneself very learner or very original.

The grand complaint that is made of Hythe is that no distinction is there made between the youngest tyro who enters the course before he has handled any kind of fire-arm, and the oldest veteran who has seen service in a dozen campaigns. We remember to have once heard this complaint most pathetically expressed by an excellent old officer who well nigh at the end of his career, was sent down to Hythe before he was allowed to obtain some Government appointment. Having been a capital shot with a rifle long before the Hythe course came into existence, he easily carried off any of the prizes, for which he thought it worth his while to compete, but the summary which he gave of his experiences was this. It was brought out in the measured manner of one whose wrath was too deep for rapid utterance. "I have been during fifteen years in some of one of Her Majesty's regiments. I have seen service in all quarters of the globe. I was once during a border war entrusted with the independent command of 4,000 or 5,000 men, and now, on my return home, I am sent down to Hythe, where, at the end of six weeks's training, I am permitted to fire off six percussion caps, on a rifle the trigger of which I am requested to pull without winking." Is it wonderful that when means are thus so admirably adapted to their end, Hythe is not very successful or popular? The hints that were dropped during the discussion as to the positive ignorance of some of the officials connected with the establishment were sufficiently distinct. Mr. Acland made the apparently rather obvious remark that at an institution which is intended to afford the best instruction that Government can offer to the Army "on scientific subjects, lectures ought not to be given which excited the ridicule of those who had even an elementary knowledge of natural philosophy." We believe, however, that the observation was not uncalled for. If there be any truth in the stories which get about, very wonderful things have been taught at Hythe. We have heard of a speech made by an old infantry officer to the chief of the School of Musketry, which must have been sufficiently galling to the latter, and which, whether the statement contained in it be true or not, indicates clearly enough the contemot with which those who have been under instruction at Hythe regard their instructors. "Sir," said the indignant old gentleman, rolling out each word, "there is not in the Royal Regiment of Artillery a single bombardier who is not better acquainted with the subjects on which your assistants profess to impart information than any member of your entire staff."

Even in matters about which the staff of the School must, we presume, know at all events something, they seem disposed to think that statements cannot be made intelligible to men so stupid and ignorant as they assume the rank and file of the Army to be, unless the instruction is incorrect as well as elementary.

"Parallel straight lines are such as, being produced indefinitely in either direction, never meet," is a defination which would rather have puzzled Euclid, and which would certainly lead any ignorant soldier who believed in it to suppose that when his rifle pointed at any spot in the target not in one of its edges, the piece must be in a line parallel to *every* edge of the target at once. Yet such is, or was till recently, the only definition of parallel straight lines which the Hythe recruit learnt, and the excuse offered for this extraordinary piece of bungling, was that any expression which introduced the idea of a plane was so confusing that it was impossible to convey to the mind of a raw recruit a correct conception of Euclid's own definition. Supposing that this were true (though there would be little difficulty in adducing evidence to the opposite effect), it would, we fancy, be better to abandon all attempts at theoretical instruction. At any rate, it is absurd that officers who are possessed of the education of average English gentlemen, should be required to accept as accurate statements which they must know to be simply ridiculous.

A rumour yet more disastrous to the reputation for wisdom of the powers that be at Hythe has spread so widely in the Army that it is impossible to deny its existence, incredible as it may appear. The fact that the truth of such a rumour should be generally assumed, shows at all events that there is little sympathy between the Hythe officials and the body of the Army. It is gravely asserted that the certificates of merit in shooting and in knowledge of the theory of musketry depend not so much on the good shooting and accurate information of the candidate, as on the opinion entertained by the authorities of his moral character, and even of the coincidence of his religious convictions with those of one of the most bigoted and intolerant parties in the Church! While such rumours as these are afloat, we are sure that it is as much in the interest of the officials of Hythe itself, as in that of the general public and of the Army, that we demand that the members of the promised Commission of investigation shall be men who have been entirely unconnected with the School of Musketry. If the statements contained in Lord Elcho's letter to the *Times* be correct, General Hay and his staff have no reason to fear an independent inquiry. At present that letter reads very much like the good-natured writing of a man who is unwilling to quarrel with those who have once stood in a position of friendly relationship to him.

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

(In the Mont Cenis Tunnel, in the Fortnightly Review.)

THE entrance does not materially differ in appearance from that of ordinary railway tunnels. It is here built up and faced with solid masonry, and is 25 feet 3½ inches wide at the base, 26 feet 2¾ inches at the broadest part, and 24 feet 7 inches high. A double railway track emerges from the mouth, and waggons loaded with *debris* were coming out; and others, filled with cut stone for the mason-work, drills, and other working utensils, going in. As we entered the only light we could see a head was a gas jet blazing in the distance. Along either side of the tunnel here is a *trottoir* of flagstones, upon which we walked, lighting a path for our feet with the lamp which hung near them. The air-conduit is ranged along the side of the gallery, while in the middle of the tunnel, between the two lines of rails, a canal has been dug, through which the gas and water pipes are conveyed to the end of the gallery. This canal is wide and deep enough to afford a refuge for the workmen and a means of exit in case the tunnel should be filled by a fall of the crumbling rock above. The masonry on either side was damp, and in many places little streams came trickling through it, and it occurred to me that in time this constant percolation must inevitably wear away the cement which binds the blocks of stone together, and undermine the vault. Overhead the masonry is not visible, nothing being seen but a wooden partition, dividing the tunnel into two equal galleries above and below. The object of this, which is only temporary, is to create a current, the rarified air from the lower gallery rising and rushing out through the upper, while fresh air comes into the lower one to supply its place. As yet this partition extends only a short distance, and is not of much practical value. We passed the gas jet, and looking before us, saw nothing but the most impenetrable darkness; and looking behind, I observed the entrance gradually growing smaller, until after I had continually turned and watched it till it had dwindled down to the apparent size of an apple, it suddenly dropped out of sight, as the sun sinks below the horizon in a calm summer sea. Peering then in either direction, I saw only impenetrable darkness. I use the word "saw," advisedly, for this darkness here in the bowels of the earth seemed to be palpable and ponderable—something more than what the philosophers define as a mere absence of light—something heavier and more solid than a negative—a real positive entity, which it seemed to me I could feel pressing against and around me, as, guided by the flaring flame of our lamps, we forced our way through it. Upon inquiring of my guide how far we had reached, he called my attention to a little notch in the wall, where the distance was marked 1,000 metres, or about two-thirds of a mile. A dull rambling sound attracted my attention; and in the distance, but seeming miles away, lights were dancing up and down in the murky air, as the *feu follet*, or wildfire, dances and flits in summer evenings over marshes, bogs, and fens. These were the lamps carried by some workmen going out, and a waggon loaded with *debris* soon came rolling by us. Up to this time I had experienced no particular difficulty in breathing,—a sensation only that the air was unnatural and dank, like that in a cellar. As we advanced, however, it began to grow hot and stifling, and we entered a thick yellow fog, redolent of the fumes of gunpowder—which, indeed, it was—seeking its way towards the mouth of the tunnel. This was very disagreeable, almost suffocating, producing a sensation of heaviness upon the brain, a dull headache, and a fearful feeling of dread. As we walked on we saw lights again, dancing like fireflies in the distance, and soon a party of rough, half-naked, smoke-begrimed men, who loomed up in the fog like enormous giants as they approached, passed us on their way from work. At a distance of 1,670 yards, or nearly a mile from the entrance, we came upon a little cabin, or barrack, built upon one side, and here my guide informed me that the completed portion of the tunnel ended. Entering the cabin, and following his advice and example, I gladly removed coat and vest, covering myself again with the caoutchouc; and picking and trimming our lamps, we darted again into the darkness. Up to this time it had been plain sailing, walking along with as little difficulty or obstacle as on a side walk in a deserted street. Upon quitting this, however, we entered the gallery *in corso discavazione*, that portion of the tunnel which, having been opened by the perforating machines, was now being enlarged by the ordinary hand process. Here there was no longer any *trottoir* and picking our way over piles or rocks, which looked as though they had been thrown in confusion by giants at play, dodging waggons passing in and out, passing groups of swarthy workmen, through an atmosphere, yellow, thick, and stifling, we at length came upon a group of men standing quietly, as if awaiting something, in front of a heavy oaken door, which closed the passage in advance of us. My guide said we must stop here for the present. I imagined the cause, and, selecting the softest, smoothest-looking rock, sat down and meditated. Here was I, more than a mile from the mouth of the tunnel, with a mile of Alps pile above my head. The gallery was not more that ten feet wide and seven feet high, and its roof and sides were of jagged, sharp, protruding rocks, seeming to need but a slight shaking to send them tumbling down about our ears. Suppose they should tumble, and we be all buried alive in this hole in the earth! Suppose some of the predicted rivers or possible lakes should find their way through some perture just opened, and engulf us now! Suppose the air pipe should burst, or, worse still, the supply of air be stopped, and we all suffocated! Suppose——, but the thread of my rapidly-crowding hypotheses was broken by a sudden sound which might well, under all the circumstances, have appalled a braver and more firmly constituted man, and which for an instant made me believe that one of my suppositions was about to become a reality. Bang!—but not the sharp cracking "bang" of a heated cannon, or the sound of a rock-blast in the open air,—a dead, dull, rumbling explosion, which reverberated through the gallery, and seemed to give the whole earth a shake. I started, and involuntarily looked up, as if expecting to see the stony roof give way and tumble. Bang! bang! bang! in rapid succession five or six other blasts were blown; the oaken doors were opened, a huge gust of thick yellow smoke and stifling black gunpowder came rushing toward us, when my guide touched me on the shoulder and said we could now proceed. I uttered an inward "thank God!" that I was really safe, and speedily sprang up and joined him. Passing beyond the heavy oaken doors, still carefully picking our way over the stones through the gallery, growing lower and narrower at every step, through the smoke we soon discovered a brilliant blaze of gas, and heard a sharp hissing sound. Suddenly we emerged from the heat and smoke, and were breathing an air fresh, sweet, exhilarating, and doubly grateful to the lungs after the deteriorated material upon which they had been feeding. We were in the "advanced gallery" at the end of the tunnel, and before us was the "affusto," bearing its nine perforators, persistently striking and boring their way into the solid rock, scattering around them sparks of fire struck off at every blow. The gallery here is not quite nine feet in width, and but eight and a half in height. The *affusto*, as the huge structure is called upon which the perforating machines are borne, and which bears precisely the same relation to them that the carriage does to the gun, nearly fills up the entire space. In order to observe the action of the machinery, we were obliged to coast carefully along the side of this heavy waggon, and, when arrived at the front, to wedge ourselves between it and the rock, with just space enough to stand in. Here the sights and sounds really became cheerful and pleasant. The gallery is brilliantly lighted; the compressed air, a jet of which is constantly escaping from the conduit pipe, is fresh, cool, and grateful to the wearied lungs; the constant rapid "thud" of the drill as it strikes the rock; the hissing sound of the scaping air; the cries of the workmen to each other, sounding unnaturally loud in this pure air and confined space—all constituted a scene as exciting as it was strange. A feeling of manly pride at sight and action of these wonderful machines, in the operation of which the powers of nature are made the slaves of man, seems to invade the soul. We forget that we are more than a mile from daylight, and that four thousand feet of Alps are weighing above our heads. We forget danger and banish fear; and the workmen, thirty-nine of whom are employed upon each *affusto* seem to have no idea of either. They perform their labour in this little hole with a remarkable sense of security. They seem to play with these huge machines—they put their hands upon and direct the steel bar which strikes the rock, and the powerful instrument which pierces the Alps glides between their fingers like a child's toy. They hop about like toads between the drills, perch themselves upon and under the various parts of the monster machine, and never seem to dream that at any mament some unknown, unlooked-for fissure in the rock may be discovered, and they crushed to atoms by the tumbling mass; or that this powerful agent, which they have made their slave, with its explosive force of six atmospheres, may come time burst its iron fetters and scatter death and destruction around it. Each perforator, nine of which are at work, is entirely independent of every other, so that when one is placed *hors de combat*, its inability to act does not effect the rest. It is much easier to describe the operation of the perforator and its effects, than the complicated machinery by which it is set in motion. The motive power is conveyed to it from the conduit by a flexible pipe, which throws the compressed air into a cylinder, placed horizontally along the *affusto*. In this cylinder a piston works back and forth, and to this piston is attached a *fleuret* or drill, about three feet long, finely tempered and sharpened at the end. As the piston moves up and down it of course drives the drill against the rock and interdraws it, and by a very delicate and complicated piece of machinery, a rotatory motion, similar to that in hand labour, is given to the drill itself. We arrived in the "advanced gallery" at a very favourable moment, just as a new attack was about being commenced by a perforator. A drill was attached by a flexible joint to the piston-rod; a workman standing upon the front end of the machine held and directed this, as a gardener would the hose of a common garden-engine; the compressed air was turned on by another workman at the hind end of the *affusto*, and the drill commenced its rapid and heavy blows upon its formidable foe. "Thud!" "thud!" "thud!" it goes, at the rate of two hundred times a minute. Two men mind this portion of the apparatus, one to give the general direction of the drill, and the other, standing upon the ground, holds the end where it strikes the rock with the crooked iron, to prevent it from flying off from the desired point of attack. The force of each stroke of the bar is 90 kilogrammes, or 198 English pounds, and as the piston moves back and forth, and consequently causes the bar to strike the rock at the rate of from 180 to 200 times a minute, each drill therefore, exercises upon the point of attack a force equivalent to 39,600 pounds a minute. The rock upon which the perforators were at work when we entered was hard white quartz, the most difficult to pierce which has yet been encountered. This layer was struck in the middle of June last, and its presence has materially retarded the progress of the tunnel. Formerly in the mica, hornblende, slate, and limestone through which they quarried, the perforators made an advance of from one and a half to three yards a day. In this quartz they now make but from eighteen to thirty inches. A few figures will exhibit the rapid and decided reduction in the rate of progress. In May last the advance was 91 metres; in June, when the first croppings of the quartz began to appear, it was reduced to 49½; in July to 16; in August to 13; and in September to 19½ metres. It is supposed that there still remains a year's work in this quartz. In commencing a perforation, the first difficulty is making a hole sufficiently large to confine the drill. When this first strikes the rock it hits wide and wild, like a pugilist blinded by the blows of his adversary. When once fairly entered, however, works back and forth and rotates with great precision and regularity, a stream of water being conveyed into the hole by a flexible pipe to facilitate the boring. The pipe perforators placed above, below, in the centre, and on the sides of the *affusto*, so as to attack the rock at different points and angles, upon a surface of seven square metres. About eighty holes in the ordinary rock, from thirty to forty inches in depth, and varying in diameter from an inch and a half to three inches, are thus bored in preparation for blasting. In the quartz, however, in which the boring is now in progress, the holes are made but from seven inches to a foot in depth. Eight hours is usually employed in the boring, and this being completed the *affusto* is drawn back and a new set of workmen, the miners, take possession of the gallery. The holes are charged with powder and tamped, the miners retire behind the oaken doors, the slow match is ignited, an explosion occurs, which sends its reverberating echoes to the very extremity of the tunnel; the rock blown out is cleared away, the *affusto* is advanced again, and another set of workmen coming in, the perforators are set in motion. And so this continues year in and out, weeks days and Sundays, night and day. The thousand workmen employed upon either side are divided into three reliefs, each working eight hours and resting sixteen. But two days in the year, Easter Sunday and Christmas, are acknowledged holidays. And for this constant, difficult and dangerous subterranean labour, accompanied with an oppressive heat and a poisonous atmosphere, with smoke and grime and dirt, the common labourers receive but three francs a day, the more important and experienced ones four and five. The quartz rock is terribly destructive to the drills and machines and the former are required to be changed every few minutes, the tempered ends being battered and dulled after a few hundred strokes against the rock. In the comparatively soft material through which they have been passing there has been an average of a hundred and fifty drills and two perforators placed *hors de combat* for each metra of advance; and M. Sommellier estimates the number of perforating machines which will succumb in attack, before the final victory is gained, at no less than two thousand. My guide and myself had now been wedged in between the *affusto* and the rock for more than half an hour, and having seen and heard sufficiently, I proposed to leave; and taking our lamps, we commenced our "progress" backward. On our passage through the gallery of excavation we were frequently stopped by waggons standing on the rail track, which were receiving loads of stone, let fall into them through traps cut in the partition previously mentioned, and which divides the tunnel into two galleries. I had a curiosity to mount into this upper gallery; and climbing a steep staircase cut in the rock, we soon entered it. Here was another strange sight: an immense stone chamber, with walls and roof of jagged stone, through which little streams of water were percolating, filled with smoke, through which the flickering light of the miners' lamps was dulled and deadened, a hot fœtid atmosphere, and a hundred black-looking men boring and drilling on every side, the platform covered with loose stones, the *debris* of the blast which we had heard on entering, and from the effects of which we were only protected by this oaken wall. "Are not accidents frequent here?" I asked my guide. "Not very," he replied; and told me that since the beginning of the work but about forty men had been killed by premature explosions, falling of the rock, by being crushed under the waggons, and every other form of accident. The day after I visited the tunnel, upon the very spot where I stood in the "advanced gallery," a premature explosion occurred by a spark struck from the rock while a miner was tamping a charge, resulting in the death of four men and the blinding and serious maiming of six others. We had been nearly two hours "in the bowels of the earth," and the place where we had stood by the side of the *affusto* was 2,170 metres, or 2,372 yards—nearly a mile and a half—from the entrance. Up to the end of September last the advance made upon the Italian side was 2,914 metres and 20 centimetres; that upon the French, 2,154 metres and 80 centimetres.

THE GREAT COTTON QUESTION.

(From a New Orleans Paper, Feb. 20.)

COTTON has become a word to conjure with. Plutus whispers it on 'Change, and the whole commercial world becomes excited. Many there are who think of nothing else, speculate in nothing else, love nothing else. They talk of the fleecy fabric when awake, dream of it when asleep, turn it now into greenbacks, now into gold, and now build with it all sorts of castles in the air.

The cotton crop of 1860 was 4,675,770 bales, of which about one-fourth was consumed in this country, leaving the balance, worth at old *ante bellum* price about one hundred and sixty millions of dollars, to take the place of specie in our foreign exchange. It is not wonderful, then, that cotton is regarded as a product of great importance, and that in the future, as in the past, it is expected to occupy a prominent position in our industrial and commercial statistics.

Much speculation exists as to the probable crop of 1866. Some look for a crop of three millions of bales, while others again are far more moderate in their estimate, placing the prospective crop at a million or a million and a half. These differences of opinion arise from the different views entertained touching the productive value of free and slave labour. Some think that the freedmen will be more effective than the slave as an agricultural producer, while others imagine that he will be almost worthless.

On this subject we have been favoured with some calculations, made by a keen statistical friend of ours, which we think are well worthy of being seriously pondered. The data cannot certainly be questioned, and all of our readers are at liberty to judge for themselves of the conclusions arrived at. If the figures and deductions which we are about to offer tend in any manner to harmonize commerce and check the wild mania of hazardous speculation our aim will be accomplished.

Numerous correspondents, who appear to be interested in lowering the price of cotton now held by the producers of the South, coolly state that all the negroes have gone to work with energy, and that, consequently, the cotton crop of the present year cannot be less than 2,500,000 or 3,000,000 bales. Persons who make such statements cannot have visited the outskirts of this and other Southern cities, where negroes by thousands congregate, and are living in comparative idleness and destitution. There are in this city at present not less than 75,000 negro men and women who have drifted hither from the rural districts in order to enjoy the imaginary ease and pleasure of city life. A similar story may be told of every city and town from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and the total number thus drawn away from agricultural employments is indeed enormous.

According to our friend's statistical table there were about 4,000,000 slaves in the South at the commencement of the war. It was the custom in ancient times to estimate one-tenth of every nation or tribe as warriors, or persons capable of bearing arms. Taking this as a basis of calculation, there were at the beginning of the war 400,000 negro men between the ages of 18 and 45 years. Of that number 200,000 entered the army of the United States, but the sword and disease reduced their ranks to 100,000. Since the close of the war many of these have been disbanded and gone to the North and West. The remainder are in the army still. Of the 200,000 who did not enlist, some perished in the Confederate service while engaged in erecting forts and digging trenches; 100,000 are now to be found in towns and villages throughout the South, employed on board steamboats, in hotels, or playing the part of independent freedmen. Of the balance, 25,000 removed into States where cotton is not produced, and 75,000 remained at home on the old plantations, and most of them may now be found in the field at work.

Turning to the opposite sex, we find 400,000 between the ages of 18 and 45 years. And how shall we account for them? Go, ink-shedding Bohemian, to the coast of Carolina and Georgia. Follow the trail of General Sherman's grand march to the sea from Atlanta. Go to Mobile, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Savannah, Jackson, Baton Rouge, Monroe, Shreveport, Alexandria, and this city. Visit the graveyards in our towns and villages, and ask who sleeps there? It will be easy to account for the disappearance of 100,000 negro women—poor, ignorant creatures who left their homes to follow triumphant armies, but perished of cold, hunger, and fatigue ere the bliss of freedom became theirs. We are speaking now of grown-up women. The children who followed them fell by the wayside, and slumber in unmarked, unconsecrated graves. To seek guarantees for their promised freedom, 25,000 have gone north, east, and west, and 125,000 are about towns, cities, and villages, washing, cooking, or following far less creditable occupations. This would leave 150,000 effective female labourers in the rural districts. Of boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years there are, perhaps, 120,000, half of whom are either employed or are loitering about towns and villages. We have, therefore, of available coloured cotton raisers:—Men, 75,000; women, 150,000; boys and girls, 60,000: total, 285,000. We must now take into consideration the number of white persons who will devote their attention to cotton raising. In the cotton States there were about 250,000 white men at the commencement of the war, who, if so inclined, might have devoted their attention to the raising of cotton. Of this number 100,000 have been killed or disabled during the war, but their places have to some extent been supplied by the growth of boys. We think it would be a large estimate to allow 200,000 white labourers for the cotton-fields during the present season. If so, we have a total effective force of 485,000 cotton raisers.

The next question is—how much cotton can we reasonably expect to be raised per hand? Statistics show that in 1840, with a force of 600,000 labourers, our crop was 1,800,000 bales or three bales per hand. When the labouring force doubled between 1850 and '60, the crop proved to be 4,500,000 bales, equal to 3¾ bales per hand. What, then, shall be our estimate for the present year? We must remember that there is a scarcity of stock and agricultural implements; that fences, ginhouses, and habitations need repair; that food must be provided; that much of the rich cotton lands along the Mississippi are not yet redeemed from overflow by the rebuilding of broken levees. Our dependence for a crop must rest chiefly on the highland farms, which are far less productive than those of the lowlands. All things considered, we cannot expect more than three bales per hand which would yield 1,440,000 bales in all. Now, if it be contended that this estimate is below the mark, the reader will please remember that we have made no calculation for the labour which must necessarily be devoted to other crops—sugar, tobacco, and rice, for instance—nor of that which will be turned to mechanics and stock-raising. These employments will certainly absorb all that remains of the physical labouring power which the Southern States can at present boast. With all these facts before us it would be vain to expect a cotton crop of more than a million and a half of bales.

Let not the commercial and manufacturing world be deceived by the loose calculations of Freedmen's Bureaus or interested speculators. Nor will it do to base an argument on the amount on hand at the close of the war—that was made up from the savings and hidings during five long years from the torchman and the plunderer. The few bales that the planter now has he should not sacrifice at existing rates. He need not be frightened by a nightmare crop of three million bales. No such crop will be produced this year or next. What will be raised in 1868 we will not pretend to say. It is enough at present to know that we cannot raise a crop exceeding 1,500,000 bales this year, and, as the demand for our staple will be much greater than the supply, the price will assuredly advance. We stake our professional reputation on the correctness of our general conclusions in the premises.

POOR SOLDIERING.

(From All the Year Round, March 31.)

BESIDES my son George, who joined the navy, I have a son who has entered the army. Nothing would serve him but that I should purchase a commission for him in a line regiment. At first he wanted me to get him into a cavalry regiment; but this I objected to, on the score of expense. So he had to put up with an infantry corps, very much to his disgust.

I did not find it as difficult to obtain a commission in the army as a nomination for the navy, but the expense of the former is at least fifty times that of the latter. No sooner had I obtained from the Horse Guards the official intimation that, provided he could pass the requisite examination before the commissioners, my son would be appointed to an ensigncy in the 110th Foot, than I was inundated with letters from gentlemen offering their services as what are vulgarly called "Crammers." How they got hold of my address, or how they knew that I had a son who was about to enter the army, is to this day a marvel to me. But they did so somehow, and they regularly hunted me down at last. From the time I received the conditional nomination for my son, to the day he would have to appear before the examiners at Chelsea, a period of about three months would elapse; and in this interval my boy would have to prepare himself for an examination on special subjects, to which he had hitherto hardly turned his attention. But there was another condition with respect to his nomination. It was, that if he succeeded in passing the commissioners, I should be prepared to pay the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds for his ensigncy.

By the advice of a military friend, I selected from among the many candidates for my patronage, a gentleman who was briefly described to me as "an awfully good crammer." who had "pulled through" more dunderhead candidates for commissions than any other man in the same line of business. Not that my son was either a fool, or wanting in what I considered to be a good grounding for a military education. He could speak both German and French very fairly, and could even write the latter language well. Of general history, mathematics, arithmetic in the higher branches, he had a knowledge above the average of lads of his age. What he required—in my humble opinion at least—to qualify him for the army, was a year or two's training in some military college or establishment, where he would be taught the discipline of the service, and gradually learn his future duties, in much the same way as his brother was taught *his* professional work on board the *Britannia* at Dartmouth. But when I mentioned to the "awfully good crammer" these my views on the subject of military education, he almost laughed in my face. It was very well, he said, for the officers of foreign armies to be so brought up, but it would never answer in the English service. "We want gentlemen, my dear sir, in the English army," he would repeat every five minutes: "and not mere military prigs like those in the French, Prussian, Austrian, and other continental services. If all our young officers were obliged to go to military colleges, as you propose, what would become of the principle of free competition in education? What of the numerous private schools which cover the land?" I thought that if our government undertook the education of the candidates for military commissions, as one does those who want to enter her navy, it would be a somewhat difficult problem to solve, what would become of the many "awfully good crammers" who make their living by preparing young men for the "direct commissions" examination, in much the same way as turkeys are prepared for the Christmas market? However, I said nothing; but feeling that my son's prospects were in a great measure depending upon this gentleman, I agreed to engage him, and did so upon terms which could hardly be termed exorbitant.

The lad had to attend at the residence of the "awfully good crammer" three days a week, for three hours each day, and on the intervening days he had to study at home the lessons set him. Although it seemed quite certain that the tutor would be able to coach him through, yet the system of preparation astonished me. All that the boy had previously learned appeared to be of no use whatever to him. The great object of the training seemed to be to prepare him, so to speak, for certain educational feats, by which he would be able to answer questions which, although not exactly known beforehand, were certain to run in well-worn grooves. Every two or three days I examined the lad as to what he had learned and how he was getting on, and I became more and more convinced that without the special cramming which he was undergoing, he never could have passed the examination ordeal.

Under the "awfully good crammer," several other young men were being "coached" for the same examination as my son. Some of these had profited more than he had, others less, by their previous education. But one and all felt the same difficulty in making any use of former teaching for present purposes. Some few of these youths, it is true, had up-hill work before them, their notions about spelling being original. To teach these would-be soldiers the rudiments of writing from dictation, or to make them commit to paper anything better than a mass of blunders, seemed impossible. But it must be allowed that these gentlemen were an exception to the rule, and that the great majority of the tutor's pupils got on pretty well.

At last the day arrived, and with at least a couple of hundred candidates my son went up before the commissioners. The examinations were very fairly conducted; of all the young men examined, about half were, after four or five days' trial, declared to have passed: my son taking a place about half way down the successful list. When I came to calculate the expenses of a residence in London in order to be near his tutor, and the fee I had to pay the latter, I found a very large hole made in a cheque for fifty pounds. And there was yet to follow the price of his commission and the cost of his outfit.

The latter did not turn out quite as expensive as I had calculated upon; but it cost not a shilling under a hundred and fifty pounds, although ordered with the greatest care. When to this sum was added the four hundred and fifty pounds which I had to pay for the commission, and the fifty pounds which his tutor and the residence in London had cost me, I found that I had spent a matter of six hundred and fifty pounds before the lad could join his regiment—and that, notwitstanding he had been gazetted to a line regiment, supposed, with reason, to be the most economical branch of the service.

The 110th Foot was quartered in the north of England, and when my son proceeded to join, I accompanied him. No sooner did the lad begin to learn his regimental duties, than it struck me, as it did him, that all he had been examined in before the commissioners at Chelsea was utterly useless. He had no knowledge whatever of his drill, and, although a commissioned officer, had to be taught the rudiments of professional acquirements in the same squad as the private recruits: his teachers being drill corporals and sergeants. This is an anomaly. I should like to see ensigns joining their regiments with sufficient knowledge of their work to enable them to command the men put under their charge.

Life in the army is not for the poor man: at any rate, not in a corps stationed in England. Although my son was by no means an extravagant lad, and although his regiment was not an expensive one, I found it impossible for him to pay his way and keep out of debt, without an allowance of at least two hundred pounds a year. Six hundred and fifty pounds to start a young man, and an allowance of two hundred pounds a year, is by no means what every one can afford. But, as I found out later, the most expensive part of a military man's career had yet to be paid for.

When my son had been about two years in the service, an opportunity occurred for him to purchase his next step, a lieutenancy. Thinking that the sum laid down in the "Queen's Regulations for the Army" was what I should have to provide for this promotion, I prepared the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, making in all seven hundred pounds which I should have paid for his commission as lieutenant. But I discovered that I had reckoned without my host. It appeared that, although, according to the "Mutiny Act" and the "Regulations of the Army," any officer who paid more than the regulation prices was guilty of a direct breach of orders, yet the custom of the rigiment (and of every regiment in the army, for that matter) obliged those who were promoted, to pay nearly double the stated amount for every step. When my son obtained his promotion, the cause of the move upward was a captain who wanted to retire. The "regulation" price of this officer's commission was one thousand and eight hundred pounds: but as he had in years gone by, paid two thousand six hundred pounds for his captaincy, he expected to receive a like sum when he retired. Of what was "above regulation," namely, eight hundred pounds, the lieutenant who was made a captain contributed six hundred pounds, and my son had to pay two hundred pounds.

More than once, while he was quartered in England, and also when he was in Ireland, I paid him a visit. I was exceedingly well received by the officers of the regiment, and during each sojourn dined every evening at mess. What surprised me more than anything was, not only the very idle life which the officers were in a measure forced to live from the fact of their having hardly any employment, but also the very slight amount of education required in order to pass the requisite examinations of ensign to lieutenant and lieutenant to captain. It is true that these examinations were very much more professional than the one which was passed before a young man could enter the service: still, they were so very superficial that any schoolboy of fifteen could have got the amount of knowledge required with a fortnight's preparation. Beyond the rank of captain there is no examination required. An officer has only to behave himself, keep clear of scrapes, pay for his commissions, and wait for his turn of promotion. In due time he must become a major, and afterwards, as lieutenant-colonel, command a regiment; if he choose to "hang on," as it is termed, in the service, there is no power or law that can prevent his getting to the top of the tree in course of regimental promotion, except the want of money.

When my son became first for purchase of a company in his regiment, he was considered very fortunate indeed, as he had only been five years in the service. The lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment offered to sell out, and his doing so would at once have promoted my son to the rank of captain. But the sum demanded "above regulation" was so very large, that my son's share amounted to no less than a thousand pounds. At first I demurred, and even refused. For this sum, added to the eighteen hundred pounds "regulation" price, would make a total of two thousand eight hundred pounds to pay before he could become a captain, and which, in justice to my other children, I did not like to expend upon one single member of my family. But my son explained to me that it was imperative upon him either to pay this sum or withdraw his name altogether from the list of purchasers, under pain of being "sent to Coventry" for "stopping the promotion," as it is called of the regiment. What is meant by "stopping the promotion," I was told, is when an officer will either pay nothing beyond regulation, or will not pay enough to satisfy the officer who wishes to sell out, and thus, by retaining his name on the purchase list, prevents others from going over his head. When this is done, the individual who wants to sell out, generally—almost invariably—exchanges into some other corps, in which the officers for purchase are able and willing to pay the sum he demands, and thus the step is lost to his former corps. The correct thing to do—according to modern English military etiquette—is, when an officer has not enough money to pay the sum demanded for a step in his corps, to withdraw his name from the list of purchasers, and let the next man who is rich enough, take his place. Thus promotion has, in fact, become a mere matter of barter, and is only to be acquired by those who can afford to pay, not merely such sums as are sanctioned by the regulations, but also those extra amounts which may justly be termed fancy prices.

My son found that even as a captain he could not get on without the allowance of two hundred a year which I had made him since he entered the army. He was not so expensive in his habits as many of his brother-officers. But what with the expenses of going on foreign service when his regiment was ordered abroad, the enormous amount of money absorbed by his being moved about from station to station when he was in England, and the occasional loss or distruction of baggage, to which soldiers are liable all over the world, he found his two hundred pounds, per annum insufficient for his actual wants. Had he exchanged into a regiment in, or going to, India, he would have received from the officer exchanging with him, a sum of money varying from two to five hundred pounds, and his pay in that country would have been quite sufficient for all his purposes. But although ready to proceed to the East, if ordered there, he did not wish to volunteer for so long and exile from whom as every corps sent there has to endure, nor did I wish to make him abandon the regiment to which he was greatly attached, and obliged him to serve in a climate which must prove always more or less injurious, with a new corps, for which he could not be expected to care as much, as for that in which he had begun soldiering. Not that much home service fell to the lot of himself or his comrades. The regiment was ordered out to Malta: between which garrison, the different Ionian Isles, and Gibraltar, they passed nearly four years. From the latter place, they were sent to Bermuda, and after a sojourn of two years in that island, went on to Canada, where they remained four years: making in all, ten years' foreign service, during which time the corps had to change its quarters fourteen times. The regiment was then ordered home, at the time when the mania for dosing our troops with a plentiful supply of Aldershot had come into fashion. To Aldershot the corps was sent on its return from Canada, and there it was kept hard at work drilling for a whole year. When its twelvemonth was over, the 110th was sent to the north of England, and there broken up into four or five parties at different stations. A few months later, it was again united, and ordered to Dublin, whence, after being in garrison for six months, it was once more scattered through various towns in the south of Ireland; and although it changed quarters five times during the next two years, it was not brought together until ordered to prepare for embarkation to the Cape. At the Cape the regiment remained three years, and thence it was ordered to the Mauritius, where it was stationed for another three years. By that time my son had been nearly twenty years in the service, had been promoted from captain to major, at a cost altogether of four thousand five hundred pounds, and was looking out for his next step of lieutenant-colonel; for, the commanding officer had given out that if a certain sum of money could be made up by those able to purchase, he was willing to send in his papers, and sell out. My son was not the senior major of the regiment, but the officer of that rank who stood before him on the list, could not pay beyond the regulation sum for the step. He therefore withdrew his name from the purchase list altogether, and allowed my son, who was ten years his junior in the army, and fifteen years younger than he in years, to pass over his head, and become his commanding officer.

This last promotion was a very serious expense to me. My son's lieutenant colonelcy cost six thousand two hundred pounds from first to last; and yet, in order to let him live properly and pay his way as he went along, I had still to allow him two hundred a year besides his pay. The regiment by this time had been sent to Australia, where it was to finish its tour of foreign service, before returning home again. In due time there turn came, but not before my son, owing to severe indisposition, wished either to retire on half-pay or sell out. Here he meet with the difficulty mentioned. Having paid six thousand two hundred pounds for his various steps, he asked the same amount from the major, who would obtain promotion if he retired. This, however, he could not obtain. The major, who was now first for purchase, together with the captain who was to succeed to the vacant majority, the lieutenant who would get the vacant company, and the ensign who would get the lieutenancy, could not make up among them all, more than five thousand five hundred pounds. My son gave them some little time to decide, but, finding that the money was not forthcoming, he negotiated an exchange into another regiment, in which he knew he could get the required sum whenever he wanted to retire from the service. His commission was his own, he had paid highly for it, and why should he not make the most of his property?

Although my son recovered his health, and did not immediately sell out of the army, he—like the great majority of commanding officers—could not afford to wait for his rank of major-general. Had he done so, all the money he had paid for his commissions would have been forfeited, and the loss of more than six thousand pounds was much more than my fortune would allow me to sustain. Knowing this, my son sent in his papers, and retired at the very time when by his knowledge of the service and his experience in charge of a rigiment, he was eminently fitted for a higher command. For just as the best rectors are those clergymen who have had long experience as curates, and just as the best bishops are those who have done much duty as parish priests, so no military man can be an efficient major-general who has not had experience as commanding officer of a regiment. And yet, with our present system these are the very men who are excluded from the promotion, unless they are wealthy enough not to care for the sinking of five or six thousand pounds!

My son had entered the army at seventeen years of age, and he retired from it after a service of twenty-five years. He was forty-two years of age when obliged, so to speak, to adopt a life of idleness, being too old to take to any other calling. Had he remained a few years longer in the army, he would have been so near his promotion to the rank of major-general, that the officers to be promoted by his selling out would not have given him as much as he asked, and would have insisted on making their own terms with him. Retiring as he did, some years before his turn for promotion could come round, his step was all the more valuable to his successors; and therefore he got from them the price he had given for his rank, which was all that he asked.

I often think how different the career of my two sons: the one in the army: the other who has lately entered the navy. The former, although a good officer, always ready for his work, and very fond of his profession, could not get on without money. At every turn, money was required for this step, that promotion, or the other rank. Money, bargaining, and marketing, formed the only means by which he got to the top of the regimental tree, and yet it was because he had not money enough at command that he was obliged to sell out while yet comparatively a young man. On the other hand, if my son in the navy behave well—if he become proficient in what is required of him—he is certain to get on. Nay, more: the better he behaves, and the more he distinguishes himself, the more certain he is to advance in the service. Why should the army and the navy of the same country be conducted on such totally opposite principles? Why should the one system be a national honour to us, while—let us pretend to put it aside as we may—the other is a national disgrace?

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.—The Chinese have most strange and singular ideas in regard to thunder and lightning. Both are worshipped. There is a temple dedicated to the thunder god near the east gate. Sometimes thunder is represented as being in shape and appearance much like a cock, having four claws to each foot, and two hands proceeding from under the wings. In one hand he holds a chisel, and in the other a mallet. Lightning is represented as a woman, having one or two mirrors in her hands. She, in pictures, is sometimes made to hold a round mirror over her head, steadied by both hands. Images of thunder and lightning are found in some temples. On the back of thunder there is said to be "a golden thread." The mirror reflects the lightning.—*Social Life of the Chinese. By Rev. Justus Doolittle.*

THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN.—The order of Providence has been overset by emigration. Thousands of women who might have naturally looked to marriage for support in comfort and quiet, have been forced to earn their bread for themselves. Many have had the dreadful choice to make between want and evil courses. Men, it must be owned, have not done all their duty in the matter. It cannot be denied that, take society throughout, women have not been of late thought and spoken of with the respect due to them. There is too much ridicule, too much contemptuous talk. If, as is probable, there is less profligacy among the upper ranks of society than formerly, it has without doubt fearfully increased in the commercial and labouring classes. Therefore, when we read in the newspapers tales of brutality to women that seems to grow daily more terrible, we must regard it as indeed crime is always to be regarded, as the outward sore which indicates the poison within, poison affecting the whole body politic. Nor have these signs of the times obtained from men the attention they deserve. There has been talk, but little has been done. Thus various circumstancees have combined to urge those women whom God has blessed with leisure and ability to come forward and attempt to do something effectual for the benefit of their own sex. And the first and chiefest need they found was that they should be better taught.—*"The Education of Women," in the Contemporary Review.*

DURING the Carlist War, there were some sad scenes of violence, drunkenness, and mad fury on the part of the storming party when they entered Yrun, and, worst of all, there were many women there who would not avail themselves of the permission to leave the town who were cruelly used. As a boy, I had read what happened at Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo in the old Peninsular war; I saw it reproduced here in stern reality, although on a much smaller scale. It was my good fortune to be the instrument of one Providential rescue. Our corps, broken up into detached parties, was patrolling the town, officers and men using every effort to check the fearful excesses that were going on. In every direction were to be seen the soldiers of the Legion infantry, maddened by drink and the excitement of the fight, plundering and pillaging houses, throwing valuable furniture, looking-glasses, pianos, chairs, and tables into the streets from the windows, with the most reckless disregard as to whose heads they fell upon. A lot of riflemen were sitting in the middle of a street, helping themselves to the most delicate liqueurs and wines from open cases, which lay in disorder around, and drinking champagne out of tin pots. A chest of drawers was hurled from a window, it fell in their midst, smashed the skull of one man, and broke the arm of another. The drawers were knocked to pieces by the fall; and forthwith the remainder of the party, utterly regardless of their comrades, proceeded to don the rich vestments erst the property of some Spanish lady of rank. Old men were bayoneted because they did not give up money they never possessed. The groans of wounded men, the shrieks of women, resounded amidst musket-shots, oaths, execrations, ribald jests, and laughter on all sides. Wine and blood, mingled together, flowed in the gutters of the streets. Two soldiers—one an Englishman, the other a Scotchman—entered a house, one after the other, to plunder. The Scotchman was first; he went into the best bedroom and locked the door, that he might loot the place at his leisure. The Englishman, finding an apartment locked, concluded there must be something valuable in it; so he put the muzzle of his firelock, as he thought, to the lock, to blow it off; but, in his drunken unsteadiness, he fired through the panel and killed the Scotchman who was within. With my party, I had just entered a street in which were most of the best houses of the town; ruin, destruction, and mad riot were going on there as elsewhere. My attention was drawn to an open window on the second storey of one of the largest houses. A number of our men were ransacking the lower part of the building, and throwing the furniture into the street. The uproar and confusion at this point were worse than any I had seen. In the large iron balcony of the second storey was a young and beautiful Spanish lady struggling with a drunken Irishman, and shrieking in vain for assistance. Her cries were answered by shouts of mad laughter and derision; her long black hair fell in wild disorder about her neck and shoulders, her face was ghastly pale, her eyes flashed with the light of insanity, her neck was stained with blood, her dress, of rich black silk, was torn and disordered. She clung with one arm, with frantic tenacity of grasp, to the iron rail, while with the other she struck wildly at her assailant with a large cuchillo, or poniard knife. The man, infuriated by drink and opposition, twisted his left hand in the lady's long tresses, and, brandishing his bayonet in the right hand, sought by threats and main force to drag her from the balcony. It was a struggle which could not have lasted long. Not a second was to be lost. A sergeant of the rifles lay in the street, close to the door of the house, dead drunk, his rifle beside him. I caught it up, saw it was loaded, took a steady aim, and shot the ruffian in the balcony through the arm; he quitted his grasp of the lady and fell back in the room. Without a moment's hesitation, the lady sprang upon the rail, and the dread leap—threatened by Rebecca to elude the lawless grasp of the fierce Templar—was taken with heroic devotion by the noble Spanish damsel. Death before dishonour! It was a moment of intense horror. I had presence of mind enough to make a rush at her falling figure. Impulsively I threw out my arms to catch her; and together we came, with terrific force, upon the pavement. The shock was something like that one experiences when, at top speed, a horse falls with his rider at a big fence. My upper teeth were driven through my lower lip, and I could not turn my head without extreme pain for some time after. The shock of the devoted girl's fall, however, was broken nevertheless, so great was the momentum of her descent, that her right arm was fractured and the shoulder dislocated. At that moment all we knew was that she was badly hurt. Our men closed round as I mounted. The lady was lifted up before me; a scarlet dragoon's cloak thrown round her, so as to conceal her figure; and I held her firmly on the horse in both arms, while two of our men took my horse by the head, and, amid cheers and shout of "Well done, your sowl!" "Bravo, lancer!" we galloped out of the town by the Behobie gate, and, passing rapidly along the bank of the Bidassoa, crossed the bridge into the little French town.—*The Soldier of Three Queens. By H. Henderson.*

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BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. E. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
	On Demand	1s. 10⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Head Office—Bombay.
London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	
3 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	
2 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	
1 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11¾d.	

DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s.	1d.
4 do. do.	2s.	0¾d.
3 do. do.	2s.	0½d.
2 do. do.	2s.	0¼d.
1 month's do.	2s.	0⅛d.
Demand on Bank of England	2s.	
On Ireland and Scotland	1s.	11⅞d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... . 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 1d.	
3 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	
1 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0⅛d.	

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d per Rupee.
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0½d. „
Do. Scotland „ Demand ....} 2s. 0d.
Do. Ireland „ ....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d.
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight.................. 3 „ „
Do. 6 „ .... 4 „ „
Do. 12 „ .... 5 „ „
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS,
E. GRIMM, Esq. | Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	"
" On demand do.	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઇંડોઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક આર હિંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).
धी ब्याक अफ हीदुस्थान, चायना, अन जापान (लीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up..................................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund.............................. 106,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 0⅜d. „
„ 2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 1 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. „
On demand .... 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11⅞d. „
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11⅞d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
„ 4 „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 „ 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 „ 2s. 0¼d. „
„ on Demand 2s. 0⅛d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11⅞d.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 4 „ „
12 „ „ 6 „ „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

Holloways's Pills.—Stomach and Bowel Complaints.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system, it furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes; but however severely affected, its tone and vigour may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Biliousness, indigestion, and liver complaints can easily be cured by the use of Holloway's Pills. Thousands attest this assertion, and no sufferer who has ever tried them, will deny their supreme efficacy. In every case of stomach disease, from the mildest case of dyspepsia to the horrifying cancer, from the nausea of the free liver to the vomiting accompanying ulcerated stomach, these Pills immediately relieve—generally cure.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER *Capital*—1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of £25 each*, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum,
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight.. .. .... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 „ .. .. 2s. 0¾d. „
3 „ .. .. 2s. 0½d. „
2 „ .. .. 2s. 0¼d. „
1 „ .. .. 2s. 0⅛d. „
On Demand 2s. 0d. „
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 18th April 1863

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight.................. 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. „
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. „
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 5 „
12 „ „ „ 8 „
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.
INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase to Rs.* 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
EXCHANGE.
The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.
ADVANCES.
The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.
All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1863.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Berradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq, of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ 3 months' „ 4 „
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynectal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight .. ..at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¾d. „
3 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. „
2 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¼d. „
1 do. .. ..at 2s. 0⅛d. „
On demand .. at 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland and Ireland ..at 1s. 11⅞d. „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ......at 1s. 11⅞d. „
The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.
Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo*, and *Baghdad*.
The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills with nt any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.
Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS
Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.
OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY FUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, shipped by G. H. MUMM & Co., of Rheims:—
CHAMPAGNE... ... ... at Rs. 35
MOSELLE (Muscatel flavour) ... ... at „ 25
BURGUNDY CLARET, Chateau la Tour Gueyraud ... ... at „ 18
H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—
Champagne............Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.
Moselle .... do. do.
Hock .... do. do.
Sherry.............. do.
Port.............. do.
Claret .... do. do.
Brandy .... do.
SILLAR & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
BRANDY (Delbuck Fils) ... ... Rs. 16 per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE ... ... „ 15 „
Do. Do. ... ... „ 13 „
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ... „ 38 „
PORT (Carbonell's) ... ... „ 32 „
SHERRY do. ... ... „ 32 „
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases ... ... „ 30 „
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co)
Pints 2 dozen ... ... „ 30 per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ... „ 30 „
22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	... per dozen	qts.	Rs.	40
Do. do. do.	... „	„	„	30
SHERRY, good	... „	„	„	30
Do. pale	... „	„	„	25
Do. do.	... „	„	„	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle...	„	„	„	26
Do. a fine old Wine	„	„	„	22
Do. a good Wine	„	„	„	18
TENT WINE	„	„	„	29
BRANDY, Pale ...	„	„	„	36
Do. do. ...	„	„	„	26
SPIRITS—Hollands	„	„	„	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	„	„	„	36
do.	„	pts.	„	16
Noyeau	„	qts.	„	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	„	„	„	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	„	pts.	„	8
Breakfast... ... Do.	„	qts.	„	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent
In BOMBAY .... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to
„ Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA .... „ „ Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad........... „ „ Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. .... „ „ Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee .... „ „ Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut .... „ „ Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heeringa, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.
MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	28
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS.—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ...Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal	24	10
CLARETS.		
Chateaux Margaux ...Rs.	34	0
Leoville	28	0
St. Julien	22	0
Medoc	16	9
Medoc Petit	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co... ...Rs.	44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co...	44	24
Mumm's, best dry	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz	40	21
Sauterne, best	26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ...Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality...	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves)	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles...	42	0
Maraschino un Zara	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg)	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.)	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)...	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters	24	12

BEERS.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.
STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.
N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,
PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*
Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.
Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—
THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.
WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.
It is not affected by Climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.
Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.
AGENTS.
Bombay................. { TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah .... { ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee................ BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree .... BUDGETT and HUGHES.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.
TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver Telescopes complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional eye piece for viewing the sun, and one day eye piece of extra power, diameter of object glass 2¼ inches, with vertical and horizontal adjustment, on German silver Tripod stand for placing it on a table with revolving axis, circular hinge adjustment, &c., fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock, also an extra tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out door use.
Price complete ....Rs. 400
7 & 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TRACING VELLUM CLOTH.—Just to hand, a large stock of TRACING CLOTH, of the best quality, 24 yards long and 36 inches wide. *Nett Cash* per Roll, Rs. 26. SOUNDY & Co. Rampart Row.

THE DRAWING-ROOM ORCHESTRINA.—This charming instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance any Music can be performed with beautiful effect. The instrument complete, fitted in a strong box for travelling, from Rs. 250. SOUNDY & Co.

ENGINEERING REQUISITES.—The undersigned always keep in stock an extensive assortment of the following:—
Parallel Rulers, Brass or Ebony; T. Squares, Pear Tree or Ebony; Drawing Instruments, in cases, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 each; Measuring Tapes (Metallic wove) 50, 66, and 100 feet; Measuring Chains, 50, 66, and 100 feet, with arrows; Patent Vellum Tracing Cloth in Rolls of 24 yards; Double Elephant and Imperial Drawing Paper; Optical Squares in Morocco cases; Napier and Pocket turn in Compasses in cases; Brass Circular Protractors, with and without Vernier; Plotting Scales and offsets in cases complete; Prismatic Compasses in leather sling cases, either with or without tripod stand; Fine-line Pens, Spring Bows; Drawing Pins, Colours, Brushes, and every requisite for Civil Engineer's or Architect's office.
SOUNDY & Co.

CUTLERY.—We have just received a fresh stock of superior Cutlery, by Harrison Brothers and Howson, Rodgers & Co., and other celebrated makers. We beg to invite especial attention to the Secure Ivory Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be superior to all others.
In this invention, the tang, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through to the end of the handle, and is there secured by a screw. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

		Rs.	
Table Knives	per dozen	22	0
Dessert Knives	„	18	0
Meat Carvers, Knife and Fork		7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers (Knife and Fork)		7	0
Table Steels	each	1	8
Round o' Beef Carvers, with strongly secured Stag-horn handles, and blades of the best Sheffield Steel; 1st size, large, per pair, Net Cash		10	0
Also the 2nd or medium size, or Ham Carvers		8	0
Ivory handle Pocket Knives, 2 blades		1	3
Mother O'Pearl do. do. 2 „		2	0
Do. do. do. do. 4 „		3	0

7, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.
Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.
James Alexander, Esq. | James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq. | Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. | J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. | Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.
Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq..................Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq.,.................Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq...................London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq................Liverpool.
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Andrew Galbraith, Esq. ....Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq ....Liverpool.
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Archibald Robertson, Esq............London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ....Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.......Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq..............Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq..............Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.
The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.
For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund................... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
| Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq, M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.
1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.
2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.
3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.
4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.
5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.
6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.
7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.
8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840 the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; a *reduction of* 47½ *per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.
9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.
10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.
11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*
12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of* 28 *days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.
13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.
15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.
Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Staok & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.
After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

		£	s.	d.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...	6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...	1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...	792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate,	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	„	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	„	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.
Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.
TO BE LET.
An upper-roomed Dwelling House, No. 23, at Oomerkhaddy Lane or Street, with compound, water well, and waterpipes of Vehar Water and good convenient Premises for a Family. Apply for particulars to Rustomjee Pestonjee, Auctioneer, No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort, or at Khetwaddy 5th Gully.

SALE OF SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of Pranlal Mathuradass, Esq., Agent Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at the Share Bazaar, near Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, at 3 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned Shares, on account and risk of the undernamed parties, viz.
On account and risk of Dowlutram Jivunram:—
1 Share in the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company No. 1209.
1 Do. in the Frere Land and Reclamation Company No. 1732.
20 Do. in the Bank of China, Receipt No. 955.
On account and risk of Hurkisondass Davidass:—
25 Shares of the Commercial Bank Corporation, numbered 486 to 490, 2446 to 2455 and 10042 to 10051, and Receipt No. 903 for five Shares.

BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
No. 8, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st May 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 „ „ Domestics.
300 „ „ T. Cloths.
7 Cases T. R. Sarries.
9 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
1 Case Sarries.
2 Cases Jamdany.
5 „ Covered Ground Prints.
9 „ Madder Regatta Stripes.
10 Bales Grey Dhoties.
10 „ „ Shirting.
15 „ „ Mulls.
1 Case Cigar Paper.
1 „ Travelling Bags.
1 „ Lady's Bags and Boots.
1 „ Cotton Thread.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 1st May 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
SALE OF SUNDRY IRON TOOLS, &c.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Godown on Duncan Road, close to Alladin Jeewajee, Tent Merchant, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s premises, by order of Cadurbhoy Alladin, on account of the Estate of the late Mr. John McEvoy, sundry Iron Too's, &c., consisting of Crabs, round and flat Bar Iron, Anvils, Crowbars, Bellows, Iron Hoops, Cart Wheels, Jack Screws, Ropes, Bolts and Nuts, Saws, Sheet Iron Casting, Cart and Carriage Springs, Round Saws, 2 and 3 Sheave Blocks, Lorry Wheels, Hammers, Garry Axles, Sootkees, Wooden Doors, and Windows, Scales, Triangular Stands, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE—30 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,005.

IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
(To close an account.)
28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1¼ to 5 inches thick.
60 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.
Bombay, 1st May 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.
NOTICE.—The Auction Sale of the Household Furniture &c., of Edward Parker, Esq., advertised to take place TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at No. 30 Middle Colaba, has been withdrawn.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MARE, &c., AT NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st May, at noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Mare, &c., of R. P. HALSTEAD, Esq., the same comprising Cut Glass Ware, Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, neat Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Tea Set, Salvers, Bread Baskets, Butter Pot, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Dining, Sofa, Pier, Circular, Writing, Dressing and Washing Tables, Easy, Prodieu, Rocking, Dining and Drawing-room Chairs, Reclining and Conversation Couches, Sideboard, Teapoys, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Screens, Hat and Music Stands, Bedstead, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Carpets, Hanging and Table Lamps, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispensary Articles, &c., &c.
AT 1 P. M.
A nearly new Circular Fronted Brougham.
A fast going Mare.
A nearly new English-built (American Shape) Phaeton.
A Shigram Horse, 5 years' old.
A Bitch (Terrier).
No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT UPPER COLABA.
On THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of Captain W. C. BARKER, Superintendent of Marine (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, best Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Candlesticks, Waiters, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., handsome Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular Table, Round Dining ditto for 12 persons, Pier Tables with Marble Slabs, Sideboards, Conversation Couches and Drawing-room Chairs, Chiffoniers, Hat-stand, Screens, Dining-room Chairs, Large Four-post Bedstead, China Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers with Book Cases and Writing Drawers, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Rich Velvet Pile Carpet, a splendid Cottage Pianoforte, a Gilt Clock, a Mahogany Book-case, Ladies' China Cabinet, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps with and without Drops, Pictures, Books, Linen, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
An English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with a pair of handsome Bay Arab fast-trotting Horses, and Harness complete. An elegant and stylish English-built Miniature Brougham with Circular Glass fronts (very light for one horse) with a strong serviceable Horse and Harness complete, a Palanquen, &c.
No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.
On FRIDAY next, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction the handsome and Modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, &c., of B. H. Wallace Esq., (proceeded to Europe) the same consists of Cut Glass Ware, Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Tea Set, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Dining, Circular, Pier, Card and Sofa Tables, Easy Predieu, Reclining and Arms Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Sofas, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Music and Hat Stands, Whatnots, Sideboard, Screens, Bed-steads, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Hanging and Table Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Cutlery, Table Ornaments, Wines, Oilmanstores, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days previously.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, WINES, &c., AT "SOMERSET HOUSE," BREACH CANDY.
On TUESDAY the 8th, and WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, Wines, &c. &c., of James Fraser Hore, Esq., at his residence "Somerset House," Breach Candy.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days previously.
Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Smith Keynton & Co., to submit to Public Auction, on account of the concerned, towards the end of May, a magnificent suite of Gilt Furniture of the most expensive description, manufactured expressly for a native gentleman in Bombay; also a variety of other first-class goods imported by the same Firm.
Further particulars and time and place of sale will be announced shortly.

TO BE SOLD ON COMMISSION.
One Mahogany Semi-grand Pianoforte by Broadwood & Sons. To be seen at the General Financial Office, Bell Lane.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st May 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHARMAN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA, Messrs. TREACHER, SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.